THE ANTIOCH NEW

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1919

Antioch Given Chance to Adopt Orphans

A representative group of our patriotic women met last Monday afternoon and decided to give Antioch the opportunity to adopt a few needy orphan children of France.

Ten cents a day is needed for each child whose father has been killed in the war.

The Fatherless Children of France, the society in charge of the adoption of these needy children are anxious to secure good parents for many more children within the next few months.

How many shall Antioch adopt?

In order that the adoption may be community wide and every one be given an opportutity to contribute, it was decided to utilize the little Red Cross boxes that are now silent partners in every business house in town.

These boxes will be collected by a Red Cross committee within a few days. Honors for distinguished service will be awarded them. Each will then be given a new uniform and be transferred to this new branch of service.

Remember, three dollars a month will adopt one of these fatherless little ones. Six dollars will care for two, and as you recall your own many blessings drop your nickles and dimes into the boxes.

The work will be under the supervision of the local Red Cross. The boxes will be collected every month and the money sent to David R. Forgan, treasurer of the Chicago committee.

In order that we may know as soon as possible the number of children that Antioch wishes to adopt, the first collection of the boxes will be made in two weeks.

wing to the severity of the winter rance, the appeals from Paris are t. Who can turn a deaf ear to of these shivering, hungry Look into the faces of your comfortable children and r thoughts go out across e acres of wooden crosses the last resting place of f the fathers of France. phaned little ones are a sacred to the world that they died to e free.

e your dimes to the boxes, such does not impoverish, but rathches the giver.

tsoever ye would that men should you or yours, do ye even so un-" Let us think on these things pt a goodly family.

K. L. D. Chairman Red Cross.

vantage Found at Last.

umbus Citizen has made a ry. "A short man looking ks, "sees farther than a g down."—Boston Tran-

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ls with large dining own and outside tour- of rooms or appart- r Lake accom- igh, but the s are no high- markets and u with fish of all bles and fruits at not icago prices.

ted to see rather a gay most of the tourists are ears, many quite infirm, some affliction, but I m for coming here, they table here if anywhere. ure of St. Petersburg is the business street of well as the center. The are about 25 feet wide each e street. The business firms le length of the street have strong settees on the side walks. down Central avenue the people in a never ending procession, ey grow tired take a seat in and rest. You can see the St. Petersburg on a fine day onading on Central avenue. night is the only night the e open after 6 o'clock, then is very crowded. You e noone is long in St. Petersout showing up on the seats de, on Central avenue. We ere from most every state, them are what you would middle class. Prosperous class of people drivown, which mades it f the roads are paved ou see very little of the ting element, that may short tourist crowds ing January. We think a very pleasant winter s section, as we intend places on the west quarters here.

more comfortable wina happy and prosperain yours truly,

E. B. Williams.

WRITES OF TRIP TO FRANCE

Elmer Taylor Describes Trip Over and Living Conditions There

IS IN THE TANK SERVICE

Dec. 9, 1918

Camp Cohan, France, High Marne

Dear Mother:

I am in the best of health and hope you all are the same. I wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, am very sorry I can't be with you. It won't be long now, before we will be back.

This is the first letter that I have had a chance to tell about my trip. On the 18th of October we left Gettysburg before day light and landed in Camp Mills New Jersey, at 11 p. m. We stayed at Camp Mills till 3 a. m. Sunday morning then marched to the docks and boarded the ferry for New York harbor. We got there at 2 p. m. and boarded our boat the "Megantic." It carried about 2,500 soldiers. We left New York at 5:30 Sunday evening Oct. 20, when we passed the Statute of Liberty everybody sang "The Star Spangled Banner," then "Goodbye Broadway, Hello France." Everybody was happy until we got out eye sight of the Statute of Liberty then we had to attend to business.

We posted a submarine guard and gunners at the guns as we were two days behind our convoy. We traveled fast and careful. I was one of the permanent sargeants of the guards of which there were three. We had 200 men on guard. The second day out we caught up with our convoy off the coast of Halifax. The convoy numbered 17 ships, two of which were battleships from New York. They stayed with us until we met our escorts of sub-chasers which was 7 days out. The third day out the men started to get sea sick, they sure were sick. We started to roll when we hit the high seas. We saw several large fish and a whale. We saw subs in our district but on account of fogs and high seas they didn't get very near. The ninth day out we sighted the Irish coast and an island, the eleventh day we docked at Liverpool, England.

The people were very glad to see us. The children held out hands and walked with us. We went to a rest camp called "Nottyash," for a day then went to Winchester to Camp Windledown. We were on the old Sheffield Plains where many of the old English battles were fought. We stayed here a day, then marched to the docks and sailed the English Channel to LaHarve, France. It took us 15 hours. We were at a rest camp called "Cook" for a few days and then came to Camp Cohan where we are now. We were only a few miles from the front at one time.

We saw German prisoners all along the trip. Now we are occupying all the empty houses and barns. Sargeant Frank Hooper of Detroit, and I are lucky, we are with an old french couple and have a real bed to sleep in. We even wear night cups.

Some of the buildings here were built in 1560. The old recreation gardens are everything that the History of France has told. France has England beat for scenery and beauty. We are only 5 miles from Longres-Marne which was Napolean's old place for training his officers. They close up the town at 9:00 p. m., with draw bridges built in 1644. Eggs are $1.20 a dozen and butter $1.20 a pound. Beef is 70 cents a pound.

Well this is all as it is bed time. I hope and think my next address will be the U. S. A. With love to all, your son, Sargeant Elmer R. Taylor, Co C, 304 B. N. Heavy Tanks, A. P. O. 714, A. E. F.

Annnal Insurance Meeting

The annual meeting of the Millburn Mutual Insurance company will be held in the lower room of the Masonic hall, Millburn, Ill., on Saturday, January 11th, 1919, at 10:30 a. m., to hear the reports of the company, to transact any other business and the election of officers for the coming year.

All interested plan to be present.

Millburn, Ill., Dec. 30th. 1918.

J. S. Denman, Sec'y.

Teachers to Receive Pay For Enforced Vacation

Teachers in Waukegan and especially in the country districts of Lake county who have been obliged to take enforced vacations because schools were closed during epidemics of the flu need have no cause to worry about not getting their salaries for those periods because it has been held that all teachers in Illinois who were put out of employment temporarily on account of the flu are entitled to their pay.

This advice is given to school directors by Francis G. Blair, state superintendent of public instruction. The question has never been decided by the courts of Illinois, but the stand is taken because contracts carried by instructors do not provide for the holding up of salaries because of the closing orders issued by health authorities.

The question in Waukegan is not as serious as in some parts of the county for it has been practically conceded there that teachers should receive pay for their enforced vacations.

The question is bound to be raised in the country districts for the school at Fairfield near Lake Zurich has been closed and it is reported that other schools in the western part of the county may take similar action providing the flu situation continues to grow worse.

Capture Lunatic Who Took Possession of House

A lunatic taken into custody on New Years day after he had taken possession of the L. F. Huntley home, opposite the Harry Flood place, west of Gurnee, has been identified as Joseph Opraus, 1427 Sixteenth street, Chicago. Investigation by Sheriff Green shows Opratus was an inmate of the Dunning in Chicago, but escaped two monts ago. He did not return home and his whereabouts during the two months is not known.

The Huntley family reside in Chicago in the winter time. Therefore when Harry Flood saw a light in the house New Years's night he was suspicious and investigated.

Opraus had taken possession of the place. He had donned different articles of clothing belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Huntley and asserted that the place belonged to him. It was found that he had opened practically every glass of jam and jelly in the house, scooping some out of each glass with his fingers. The house presented a wierd appearance with clothing and jam scattered about.

Opraus gave the sheriff his address in Chicago and his wife came Friday afternoon and recognized him. She asked permission to take him home, rather than send him back to the asylum.

Martin Stanton Succumbs To Pneumonia

Martin Stanton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanton of Fox Lake, died at the home of his parents last Saturday after a short illness of the flu followed by pneumonia.

The young man who was nineteen years and eight months of age, is survived by his mother and father, four brothers and one sister.

The funeral services were held at the home Tuesday afternoon and were in charge of Rev. S. E. Pollock of this place. The remains were laid at rest in the Fox Lake cemetery.

Oliver Hoye and Miss Louise Quinlan Married Jan. 4

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Mr. Oliver Hoye of Salem and Miss Louise Quinlan of Oak Park.

The ceremony took place at St. Catherine's church on Saturday last, with Rev. Bowen officiating at mass.

The groom is a well known youug farmer of Salem township and his bride is a popular young lady who has been employed as an instructor in the schools at Austin for a number of years. She is a neice of Mrs. James Coyne of Bristol.

The happy couple are enjoying a honeymoon trip in the south, and upon their return will make their home on the Hoye farm.

The News joins with their many friends in wishing them a long and happy wedded life.

Ink Stains.

To remove black ink stains, the article should be washed immediately in several waters and then in milk, letting it soak in the milk for several hours; the stain will disappear. Washing the article immediately in vinegar and water, and then in soap and water, will remove all ordinary ink stains.

The "Seven Seas."

The phrase "seven seas" is just a general reference to the ocean. A man said to have traveled the "seven seas" is one who has been much on the waters of the globe.

NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Our Exchanges Have Many Items of Different Events Concerning News.

NEWS OF VARIOUS KINDS

Chief of Police O'Hare, of Kenosha, was presented with a diamond studded star as a Christmas remembrance by friends in Kenosha.

J. S. Losee of Hebron, has patented an attachment to heat carburators on automobiles and is now turning them out at the rate of 2,000 per month.

The Wrigley place at Lake Geneva is being transformed, that is the grounds, which are being made suitable for the landing of airplanes, many of which are expected to visit the lake the coming season.

The Walworthcounty fair at Elkhorn ran nearly $6,000 behind last fall. This is gleaned from the annual financial report of officers made public last week and shows the havoc played by the unfavorable weather during fair week in September.

One of the most notable sales in the annals of the stock industry in Wisconsin has been concluded, wherein J. E. Kennedy, of Janesville, owner of Oakland herd of Shorthorns, sold to Mrs. Duryea, of Hocking Valley, Tenn., his imported bull, Balnbeen Gipsy Lad, for the big sum of $15,000.

On January 9, and 10, Union Grove was to have had a two days farmers' institute, but owing to the influenza conditions prevalent in this vicinity, it has been thought inadvisable for any public gatherings to be held here at that time, consequently the same will be postponed until a later date.

That the first state road to be built in Illinois under the $60,000,000 road bond issue will be a road connecting Woodstock and Waukegan, a distance of about 35 miles, is the report widely circulated. It is stated that the contract will be let and the work commenced as soon as the middle of March.

The hemp factory at Union Grove started up last Thursday night to break up this year's crop of help for market. There are nearly twenty hands employed, among whom are a number of negros who are experts in this line of work. This season's product is expected to furnish employment for five or six months, as there is a large acreage in that vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. VanWie Both Victims of Flu

The Gurnsey VanWie family of Salem have paid a double toll to the ravages of the flu.

Both Mr. and Mrs. VanWie contracted the disease and when pneumonia developed, Mr. VanWie lived but a few days longer, his death taking place last Fridry. On account of Mrs. Van Wie's condition the funeral services which were held at the home Sunday afternoon were private, and when the relatives returned home from the cemetery they were met with the sad news that Mrs. VanWie had also passed away.

Household Work Savers.

Use plenty of newspapers about the kitchen, spreading them on the floor when anything is likely to spatter. It is easier to gather them up than to clean up. If there is a kitchen range not in use in the summer time it is well to prevent dampness and rust. If the kitchen has but a gas range, then a good-sized waste basket should be kept and the papers disposed of in whatever way is best.

Antiquity of Disease.

The antiquity of disease is shown by the recent discovery of Prof. Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian institution, Washington. He found fossilized toxic, or poisonous bacteria, at the base of and far below the Cambrian rocks. These rocks had originally lain 36 miles below the earth's surface, but had been upheaved by some tremendous convulsion. Theirs is an age of 30,000,000 years ago.

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Physiology—Sam Levin

Barthel 93.

History—Wesley Story 90

Willett 90.

Seventh and Eighth G

Arithmetic—Ant

Joseph Fisher 94,

Geography—Albert

Language—Anto

Chinn 92, Dorothy

Fisher 90, Ardis

Herman 90, Daisy

Savage 96.

U. S. History—Ge

Antoinette Smart 100

93, Ada Chinn 96, Ja

Ardis Grimm 96, Alb

Albert Tiffany 100, Ch

Agriculture—Gordon

beth Anderson 94, Anto

Howard Spafford 98, A

Ardis Grimm 90, Jose

Charles Stearns 90.

Civics—George Keulman 98, Russ Keulman 95, Antoinette Smart 90, Howard Spafford 100, Wesley Wertz 90, Emil Lubkeman 90, Helen Cribb 100 Dorothy Beebe 90, Daisy Richards 100.

Spelling—Daisy Richards 92, Marion Spanggard 96, Albert Tiffany 93, Ada Chinn 95, Joseph Fisher 93, Gladys Stickels 97, Dorothy Beebe 90, Carl Anderson 91, Letha LaPlant 95, Beulah Harrison 92, Ruth Kettlehut 95 Elmer Webb 97, Antoinette Smart 90, Howard Spafford 91.

Writing—Howard Spafford 90, Antoinette Smart 90.

Might Bring Milk Officials to Trial in Lake County

Former Gov. Chas. S. Deneen, who represents the eight indicted officials of the Milk Producers, association, made application Saturday before Judge Kavanaugh for a change of venue from Cook county were prejudice against the milk producers. He also filed copies of articles printed by various newspapers in regard to the milk investigation at the time that milk prices were raised.

On the motion of Assistant State's Attorney Hayden Bell and Nicholas Michels, argument on the petition was postponed for two weeks.

The men under indictment are Chas. H. Potter, president of the board or directors: Clinton J. Cooper, Wm. A. Goodwin, Arnold Huber, Roy Lewis, Willis J. Kittle, Robert M Oman and Robert Reese.

Because of the proximity of Lake County to Chicago it is more than probable that if the change of e is granted on Mr. Deneen's peti trial may be brought to this c

Velocity of Light.

The velocity of light was o by the Danish astronomer Roe 1676, by observing the eclipses o ter's moons. When the eart nearest to Jupiter, the eclipse peared about eight and one-half m utes too soon for the calculations, an when the earth was most remote from Jupiter, they were about eight and one-half minutes too late. Roemer concluded the reason to be that it required 17 minutes for light from the planet to traverse the diameter of the earth's orbit, which measured the difference of the distances of the earth from Jupiter. This calculation has since been verified, and proves that light travels about 186,000 miles a second.

Probably of Some Age.

Clarence was always doing things that brought exclamations of surprise from his mother. This seemed to puzzle the little fellow. One day he asked: "How old will I have to be, mother, before I quit doing things that your are surprised at?"

Wolves!

Tempering the wind to the shorn wolf is not scriptural, not even proverbial doctrine. Let any reade make the application for himself.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Are You Open-Minded?

The average American is open-minded.

American business is conducted by true Americans of vision, open-minded men who believe in their country and strive to meet their country's needs. The men in the packing industry are no exception to the rule.

The business of Swift & as grown as the nagressed. Its affairs ducted honorably, l economically, re margin between the live stock and the selling f dressed meat, until today fit is only a fraction of a pound—too small to have iceable effect on prices.

acking industry is a big, stry—one of the most t in the country. Do stand it?

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can't afford to be laid up with ching kidneys in these days of rices. Some occupations bring troubles; almost any work eak kidneys worse. If you feel the time, and suffer with lame rp pains, dizzy spells, headdisordered kidney action, use dney Pills. It may save an rheumatism, dropsy, or isease. Doan's have helped back to health.

Illinois Case

A. Knight, ance agent, h St., East l., says: "I across the back and ertion put y. At one keep pile small of ight. The ions were was in I used ey Pills lt. I felt person."

Any Store, 60c a Box

N'S KIDNEY PILLS

N CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

PARK HAIR B

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OF BATTLE

ce of the American Army
on the Battlefields of France

ICTOR ROUSSEAU

(Copyright, by W. G. Chapman.)

ECTED ENCOUNTER WITH MAJOR KELLERMAN.

Wallace, U. S. A., is wounded at the battle ng alone in the jungle he comes across a which a little girl is playing. When he is the hospital and announces his intention of g officer, Major Howard, tells him that traitor, who sold department secrets to ton and was detected by himself and office. Howard pleads to be allowed nd they agree that she shall never ears later Wallace visits Eleanor he gives him a pleasant shock by he intends to marry him. More he West. At the outbreak of the calls Wallace to a staff post in Washing- or there, also Kellerman, in whom he discerns an

ER V—Continued.

—5—

ls can judge character as wn-ups."

think you know me, and her disappoint- ng at last. l in you at all, ar Uncle Mark; change—never, n to adapt them- ments. You are r—just the quiet, Uncle Mark I've

"I see that there ll regain the little ays thought about. ought to have re- vironment has been the one I could

n with you, Uncle swered impulsively. didn't keep me when you had chance, if you wanted me? Oh, Uncle Mark, that was so like you, too—giving up to others. And you never sent me that photograph!"

"I've never had one taken since, Eleanor."

"But I've got you yourself now," said the girl. "So you mustn't give me up any more, no matter who seems to have a better claim on me. Will you promise me that?"

Mark knew now for certain that he had found his own. "I promise," he answered.

"Because, you know, I've been very happy with Colonel and Mrs. Howard. But this isn't the best and biggest part of me that you see here. If I could have had my way I'd rather have been living a more useful life somewhere—somewhere where I hadn't quite so many things that I want. Colonel Howard gives me everything he thinks I want. But—you see, Uncle Mark, something is missing. You remember what we talked over—about my being the regimental mascot?"

Mark nodded, watching her face closely.

"Well, all that's over and gone. There isn't any regiment now, anyway. All the old people have gone out of it. And we were three years in San Francisco, you know. And—Oh, Uncle Mark, I wish we could have those days again, when I used to dream about my father and—and—"

"I know, my dear," said Mark.

"I've always secretly hoped that I should know, some day. But I've almost stopped hoping, except for one thing that I've never told anybody. You remember what I said to you about a man watching me?"

"He doesn't watch you now, Eleanor!"

She nodded. "He has come back," he answered. "He's older and grayer, ut he's the same man. I've seen him here, in Washington. And I've never dared to speak of it, even to Colonel Howard, but I know it's not a delusion, Uncle Mark."

"And you think he has some connec- n with your father, Eleanor?" asked rk.

I don't know what to think. What you think, Uncle Mark?" asked the

I think, my dear," said Mark delib- tely, "that it isn't the same man. tands to reason it can't be. Why uld he have watched you all these rs and never spoken to you? No, nor, I think you've had this idea ong that you have misinterpreted mean—"

know what you mean, Uncle k. Well, it doesn't matter. And I must go back to Mrs. Howard hey will be wondering what has ne of me. But we've picked up memories, haven't we? And I'll lot of you, Uncle Mark, before o to the war?"

CHAPTER VI.

Mark refused Colonel Howard's ion to become his guest, and l the house in Massachusetts s much as he could with de- He was courageous enough to his reasons and he did not the result from himself. nted Eleanor with all the pent- ng of the denied years in the His love was the strongest passion that he had ever felt, and yet, strangely for a man of his years, it had in it much more of the paternal element than of the lover. All his life he had been almost kinless, his only sister was dead, he wanted Eleanor's presence, Eleanor with him, to see her every day, whether as wife or daughter. Yet he was brave enough to acknowledge that this love, selfless in a measure, threatened to become a consuming passion if he did not hold himself rigidly in check.

He, the middle-aged captain, and Eleanor, with her station, her prospects and her beauty—it was an impossible dream, or one that would ruin the girl's life if, in some wild moment, she made it truth.

He had his reward in Eleanor's increasing restraint, her quite visible indignation. They had fallen apart again, after that single meeting. It was a poor reward, but the sort that Mark had received all his life from fortune.

But there were lonely nights when life seemed unbearable, and he had to exert all his will power to keep himself in check. Mark had rented a little furnished apartment in the Northwest section, off Pennsylvania avenue, and he had found the desert more companionable.

One night he felt at the end of his powers. That was after a grilling day in the war office, one of those days that sometimes come in Washington toward the middle of September, when everything is as sticky as the asphalt sidewalks.

It had been a day of evil portent besides. Colonel Howard, who had seemed of late to reflect Eleanor's coolness in some measure, had greeted him with a wry face when he came in.

"The devil's to pay, Mark," he said. "Draw up your chair. There's a leakage in the department."

"What?" cried Mark.

"Things are getting known—for instance, our dealings with the shipping people. They've found the exact number of ships we've requisitioned. You know whom I mean by 'they.'"

Mark nodded. The cosmopolitan influences in Washington, whose ramifications extended to the ends of the earth, or, at least, across the Atlantic, were busy in every drawing room extracting news, the tiniest and least reliable of which was not despised, since many such single items make up a coherent story.

"The Brigadier's wild about it," continued the Colonel, pulling at his mustache. "And it seems impossible to detect how the leakage occurred. It must have been through the shipping companies, of course; yet they couldn't have pieced the thing together without concerted action, which is out of the question. Let's go through the papers."

They opened the safe and went through them one by one, but nothing was missing.

"Damn it!" growled Colonel Howard. "I've been through this before, Mark—you know that. In that case there was a traitor at work. We found him. In this case there can be none, at least, in the war department. And I've told the Brigadier I'll answer with my place for discovering where the leak lies."

He closed the safe and strode off into Kellerman's room, to return with Kellerman, looking angrier than before.

"What are we going to do, Kellerman?" he asked.

Kellerman pursed out his lips. "Well, Colonel, you know as much about it as any of us," he answered. "There's always been two of us present night and morning when the papers were transferred. I'll vouch for you, Wallace will, I presume, vouch for me, and you, I presume, will vouch for Wallace."

The sinister look on his face affected Mark more disagreeably than ever. Mark felt nettled, though the words had been fair.

"If there's been a leak," he said "it seems to me it's up to the Brigadier to discover it. It's outside; it isn't our business to locate it. We're doing our part—what more can we do?"

"Come along and tell the Brigadier that," suggested Howard.

Mark, nothing loath, accompanied him to the General's room. But the Brigadier was more furious than Howard.

"I don't know how it happened, Colonel, and I don't care!" he cried, thumping the table. "No great harm has been done so far, and of course none of the departmental clerks can be suspected. But it's got to stop, and we've got to find out how it originated."

It was on that night that Mark felt at the end of his powers.

It was early, he had dined and was sitting disconsolately in his apartment; nothing seemed of any value to him at that moment, and his thoughts were ranging round their eternal subject. Had it been necessary that he should have treated Mrs. Howard and Eleanor boorishly, to protect himself?

He put on his hat and went out, meaning to pay them a visit, or, at least, to walk toward their house while making his decision. He had not decided by the time he reached Massachusetts circle, and, as he stopped in doubt, he saw a man across the road, staring up at the house.

Of a sudden Eleanor's story recurred to his mind with vivid force. The man was obviously watching the house, and he meant to stay there.

But, as Mark started toward him, the man seemed to take fear, and shambled away. Something in his gait brought back to Mark's mind the recollection of the man whom he had seen outside the Misses Harpers' school.

And he began to follow him. It was a rolê that he had never played before, but justified, in his mind, by the necessity of discovering the fellow's identity. Without any very clear intention in his mind how he was to accomplish this, Mark made his way after the solitary figure, keeping well behind it.

It soon became clear that the man, although he looked like a tramp, had a definite objective. Mark pursued him toward Pennsylvania avenue, until he discovered that he was nearing the least desirable part of Washington, whose location, so near the residence of the chief executive, has always been the wonder and scandal of visitors.

He was in one of those streets that start bravely in the city and debouch into the low-lying land in that intermediate and hardly reclaimed region bordering the Potomac. The houses here were old, many appearing vacant and tumble-down, and for the most part standing each in a little garden.

"You Know as Much About It as We Do."

Mark was beginning to think of tackling the fugitive, who, unconscious of pursuit, was about fifty paces in front of him, when suddenly the man turned in at the tiny garden of an apparently deserted house and knocked at the door, which was opened almost immediately.

Mark heard a subdued scream, and then the man's voice in angry altercation.

He was talking to the woman who had opened the door. She looked about five and thirty years of age, and her face, distinctly visible against the light in the hall, was well-bred, if not attractive. She seemed one of those cosmopolitans who frequent the capital; Mark was still uncertain whether her house was one of those residences that are still occupied in this district by the original owners, or whether she was the mistress of one of those gambling establishments that flourish of necessity along the avenues of the earlier alphabet.

The man seemed to be pleading with her, his gestures were growing frantic. He looked about five and forty years of age; his face struck Mark with a certain odd familiarity, though he had never seen him closely before, and bore traces of breeding, blurred either by dissolute habits or by misfortune.

The woman answered him in tones of quick anger, and made a gesture of dismissal. The man held his ground doggedly, the voices became angrier.

"No! No, I tell you!" the woman cried. "I don't know who you are! Will you go?"

Suddenly a man came along the passage behind her, carrying a walking-cane with a heavy handle. He raised it and brought it crashing down on the other's head.

The man fell to the ground, evidently half stunned by the blow. The man with the cane raised it and brought it down again and again upon the other's head and face, in a succession of sickening crashes.

Mark ran to the garden gate. The man with the stick paused, raised his head, and looked at him. Mark recognized Kellerman. As Kellerman, in turn, recognized him, an angry sneer spread over his face.

"My dear Wallace, what the dickens are you doing here?" he demanded.

"Are you trying to kill this man?" asked Mark.

Kellerman seemed nonplussed for the moment.

"I hope I've given him his lesson," he answered. "He came here and demanded money, and nearly frightened Mrs. Kenson out of her senses. Let me present you—"

Mark looked into the keen, appraising eyes of Mrs. Kenson with dislike and disgust.

"You'd better let him go, Major Kellerman," he said. As he spoke he saw Mrs. Kenson bite her lip vindictively.

"Oh, I'll leave him to you," responded Kellerman airily. "You'll excuse me, Wallace, I'm sure, but Mrs. Kenson's auto will be here in a few moments."

Mark, hot with indignation, answered nothing, but raised the man from the ground and got him outside the gate. As he did so he heard the door of the house close softly.

The tramp was half unconscious, and muttering vaguely.

"Four years since I've seen her," he mumbled. "I didn't want money. Only the word. God knows I wouldn't have taken money from her as he said, the cur—"

"Was she your wife?" asked Mark, thinking that he saw light.

"God forbid!" ejaculated the man with convincing spontaneity. "Who are you, anyway?" he demanded, looking at him directly for the first time. "What were you doing in that place?"

He grasped Mark by the arm. "Are you another friend of hers?" he asked. "Or didn't you know that it's the swellest gambling house in Washington?"

Mark took him by the shoulders. "What's your name and where do you live?" he asked. "I haven't time to waste on you, but I'm ready to help you if I can."

"My name? Hartley. Good enough name, isn't it? Live? I haven't lived for more years than I remember. I'm a corpse—see? I wanted to live. That's why I came here when I heard she was in Washington. Walked from New York. Why should she be here now, unless there's another poor young fool like me for her? Where the carcass is, there are the eagles—or is it vultures?"

Mark drew the man's arm through his and led him away. Presently a cab came crawling up. He hailed it and gave his address.

He took him home and played the Good Samaritan, washed his wounds, plastered them, and gave the man a bed in his living room. Hartley had subsided into a state of frightened silence. He looked dubiously at Mark all the while he was receiving his ministrations, and would say nothing.

"Now, please understand," said Mark, "I've brought you here because you seem to me to be up against it. The door's unlocked. And I'm trusting you with my things. Those cups are silver, Hartley—I won them at West Point. That little picture is by Griffin and worth about seven hundred. That's about all, I think—but I want you to understand you're free, and I'll help you if I can."

Hartley flushed rather oddly, Mark thought, but said not a word. It was a foolish act, he thought repeatedly before he fell asleep; but he must win the man's confidence if he was to learn the mystery. And he was satisfied that his interest in Eleanor's movement boded no harm to her.

In the morning, Hartley was gone, as he expected. But he had taken neither the cups nor the picture.

Wallace is brought face to face with the greatest crisis of his life. Disaster confronts him. He sees the hand of Major Kellerman behind it all, but how can he prove it? Don't miss the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Marked Oats

The appearance of the letter B on oats coming up this season, which is astonishing people in the rural regions of Wisconsin, is less mysterious than what is said to have happened at Zanzibar, where, so report avers, a fish was caught with two inscriptions in Arabic characters on its tail. These, as deciphered by scholars, were respectively "The work of God" and "God alone." However, the Zanzibar narrative is a fish story.—Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

Maple Seeds for Food.

Attention is called in Journal of Biological Chemistry, to the high value of the seed of the silver maple. Analysis shows the presence of starch, protein and sucrose as chief constituents, and of potassium and phosphorus

SAFE, GENTLE REME
CLEANSES YOUR

For centuries GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has been a standard household remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and stomach trouble, and all diseases connected with the urinary organs. The kidneys and bladder are the most important organs of the body. They are the filters, the purifiers of your blood. If the poisons which enter your system through the blood and stomach are not entirely thrown out by the kidneys and bladder, you are doomed.

Weariness, sleeplessness, nervousness, despondency, backache, stomach trouble, headache, pain in loins and lower abdomen, gall stones, gravel, difficulty when urinating, cloudy and bloody urine, rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago, all warn you to look after your kidneys and bladder. All these indicate some weakness of the kidneys or other organs or that the enemy microbes which are always present in your system have attacked your weak spots. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules are what you need.

They are not a "patent medicine," nor a "new discovery." For 200 years they have been a They are the lem Oil your are perfectly ing oil soak the kidneys ing out the fresh strength continue the ly restored taking a cap keep you turn of the Do not pecially trouble. Haarlem O the money MEDAL H ported dire land. They tity and co and are p prompt relie ages. Ask GOLD MED Adv.

The Way of It.

"That singer made a pile, didn't she?"

"Yes, off her velvet voice."

$100 Reward, $100

Catarrh is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE destroys the foundation of the disease, gives the patient strength by improving the general health and assists nature in doing its work. $100.00 for any case of Catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE fails to cure. Druggists 75c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

A political ring has a beginning, but, like other rings, it has no end.

WOMEN SUFFERERS MAY NEED SWAMP-ROOT

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney and bladder trouble and never suspect it.

Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

Pain in the back, headache, loss of ambition, nervousness, are often times symptoms of kidney trouble.

Don't delay starting treatment. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a physician's scription, obtained at any drug store be just the remedy needed to o such conditions.

Get a medium or large size bo mediately from any drug store.

However, if you wish first to great preparation send ten cent Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, sample bottle. When wri mention this paper.—A

Di

"I've n you," said croaked zine.

Headache cured by into Pleas

The b an's kit will find

Don col Infl Kil

CAS

The right kind of leap year in her bu

RECIPE FOR G

To half pint of water Rum, a small box of B and ¼ oz. of glycerine. put this up or you can very little cost. Full ing and use come in Compound. It will streaked, faded gray ha and glossy. It will not sticky or greasy, and d Adv.

Jealousy is a tre most bitter of all f

owing while calves are yo contented and more prof

DR. DAV HOR

ROBERTS

Consult about formati list of copy of "The Cattle mation on Abortion in VETERINARY CO., 100 aukesha, Wis.

AGENTS Soap plexion. $1.20 for box nolis Healing Soap C

W. N. U., CH 2--1919.

After the "Fl —Fever or Cold

lity and Poisons

Clean the Ac Digesti Out of

Millions are now suffering after effects of the deadl fever or a cold. Their ap poor; they are weak, and waiting for their strength to

If these people could o that the return to health an would be greatly helped by tention to the stomach—that ing the acidity and toxic poisons the entire digestive tract, making act naturally, so that the body receive the full strength of the fo eaten—a great deal of suffering w be saved to humanity.

Everyone knows that the disea self, and the strong medicines have been taken, upset the stor leave it hot and feverish, the m dry, the tongue coated, a nasty and no desire to eat. This is a foundation to build new strengt

Now, tens of thousands of peop over this country are using EAT for the purpose of cleaning poisonous after-effects right out system and they are obtaining ful results—so wonderful amazingly quick benefits are believable, just as shown in markable letter which is upon the request of this stu War veteran. He is 77 ye what he says EATONI

"I am an old soldier, enty-seven years. I had the ish influenza and it left my

TAKE EATONIC TODAY

NOTE— EATONIC. It. Write after you Ave., Chic

to vario with head Wishing you a r than last, and year, we rem

ATONIC

of thousands ATONIC

S. Martin

LOWDEN'S MESSGE DELIVERED TO THE GENERAL ASEMBLY

Exhaustive Report as General Conditions Pre ng in the Sta

ASSERTION MAD HAT FINANCIAL SITUATIO EAVES LITTLE TO B ESIRED.

Governor Dwells ength as to Importance of W way to the Mississippi—Dese Praise for Work of Soldiers A ed—Agricultural Problems.

Springfield, J —Governor Lowden's message, ered to the general assembly t dealt voluminously on conditi the state, and made many im t recomendations.

State's F al Condition.

Of the fina condition of the state the gov reported:

"The financi ition of the state is good. When into office in January, 1917, the in the treasury of the state, in eneral revenue fund $307,660.74; eg his there were outstanding war 07,132.92; the available cash in the l revenue fund was $528.82. In there were many claims agai treasury for which warrants ha een issued. On January 1, 1918, as in the same fund (less outsta arrants), $4,734,316, and on January there was (less outstanding $12,901,744.04 Six months of for which appropriations have been made remain, the expenses o must be largely paid out of thi nt if we would avoid the unbusi practice which has obtained at the past of using the taxes levi e following year. The improved n of the treasury has made it to reduce the general property the year from 90 cents on the o ted dollars to 75 cents. The dep f finance estimates that this rate ample, with the other income tate, to raise sufficient revenue ll its expenses until July 1, 1920.

"The nd has increased in the same pe $2,072,115.66 to $4,782,662.80

"All now paid promptly, and thus th f the state is greatly improved, the state to secure better pric commod t has purchas ake ad vantage ng. itse

ed and will soon be subm gislature.

Publ: Welfa

this important

Perhaps the depar has labored, du ater difficulties th t of our govern mum wages of

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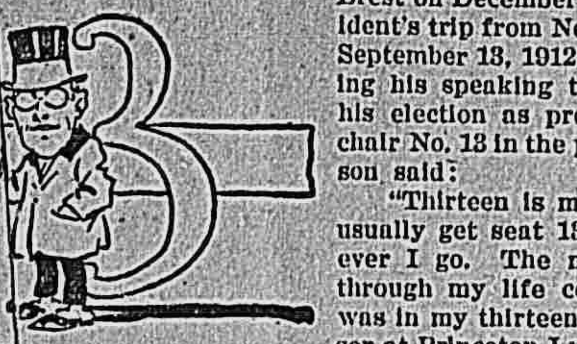
WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

Has No Terrors for Woodrow Wilson



TON.—Thirteen has no terrors for Woodrow Wilson, president of ted States of America. On the contrary thirteen is his lucky as been known to say. The fact that the president arrived at Brest on December 13 recalls the president's trip from New York to Sea Girt, September 13, 1912, when he was making his speaking tour, just preceding his election as president. He sat in chair No. 13 in the parlor car. Mr. Wilson said:

"Thirteen is my lucky number. I usually get seat 13 or room 13 wherever I go. The number 13 has run through my life constantly. When I was in my thirteenth year as a professor at Princeton I was elected the thirt of the university. There are just thirteen letters in my t afraid of No. 13."

ayed a prominent part in the inaugural plans in 1913. Thirwere in line, militia of thirteen states were represented, along ducational institutions. The Princeton students traveled to two trains of thirteen cars each.

Jessie W. Wilson and Frances B. Sayre were married at the was the thirteenth wedding in the historic building, and the and bridegroom contain thirteen letters each.

superstition is perhaps as widespread as any of the popular nd. These are many and apparently they are just as much The name of those who regard Friday as an unlucky day is ople think it is a sign of coming bad luck to see the new t shoulder. A horseshoe over the door brings good luck, as A child born with a caul is sure to be lucky, according to n crops must be planted at certain stages of the moon, at the actions and condition of animals in the fall foretell er, the Indians—and some white men—believe. There is inations o loween, the young people are sure. To see pick up a pin because its point is toward him is not un-

president is an unusual man.

Officement of the American Red Cross

THE atement is authorized by the war council of the American Red costs the American Red Cross only two cents of each dollar ns appropriated to operate the administrative bureaus in the Un which took a vital part in nent of the greatest reli e world has ever known. lollar contributed by the ple for war relief work in l is expended for that pur a cent being provided the funds. These are two of the annual ort of the Red Cross coveri l year ended June 30, 1918

All the operating the national and eadquarters of the organization whose sheltering arm has embrace art of the earth in the 18 months come from a fund provided by m dues, the war fund not being drawn upon for any but relief expen total management expense of the organization for the fiscal year 4,865.

During the ended June 30 the Red Cross appropriated $107,716,348 to carry k abroad and at home. Of this amount, $59,788,672 went for relief countries, $7,088,856 for work in the United States, $4,945,557 for n various countries on work specified by contributors, $26,286,00 ide for working capital, and the balance went for other activities nization.

This wide of relief was made possible because in less than 11 months the ople gave more than $300,000,000 to the American Red Cross, by eatest sum ever contributed by any nation for humanitarian otal represents the proceeds of the two Red Cross war funds and ship drive.

New MetDrying Meats Promises Marvels

ANNOUNCEM of a new process by which meats and fish can be kept inde out preservatives and then restored to full bulk and unimpaired application of water. Flesh prepared by this method only fills about 8 per cent of the space it fills when fresh. This would multiply eightfold the facilities for shipping meat, without adding tonnage.

This discovery grows out of researches begun a year ago in the Harriman laboratories at Roosevelt hospital by Drs. K. G. Falk and E. M. Frankel when the laboratory was taken over by the division of nutrition and food of the medical department of the United States army, at the instance of Lieut. Col. J. R. final steps of the test were worked out at Columbia university ment of chemical engineering under the direction of Prof. Fra who made the announcement.

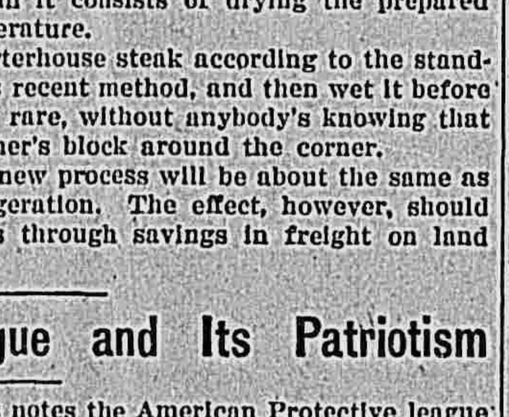
Owing to ce sons not all the steps of the process can be published at this the main it consists of drying the prepared meats in a vacuu w temperature.

It is possible n or porterhouse steak according to the standard restaurant di by this recent method, and then wet it before cooking and serv passably rare, without anybody's knowing that it did not come he butcher's block around the corner.

It is estimate of the new process will be about the same as the expense of k n refrigeration. The effect, however, should be to bring dow meats through savings in freight on land and sea.

American League and Its Patriotism

THE man who k e news notes the American Protective league is active in th in the inquiry into high prices and in other things of importa parts of the country. Some day the history of the A. P. L. wi d it will be interesting now the average cit ittle about it.



The immense Germans working in lled the A. P. L. into b investigator in gov in March, 1917, a hun to meet the crisis. I ble to get an appropria Yet their need was vi the problem to be solv an Protective league ver. Under the direction of the attorney general and A. B. B he bureau of investigation, a Chicago business man set about emarkable idea. It was nothing more and nothing less than t as nearly as possible the best brains of every industry, bus sion in the United States as an auxiliary to the department

Today there ar three hundred thousand members of the American Protectiv cover the United States from ocean to ocean and from Ca

Not one of the P. L. receives one cent of pay, and they pay their own expe e expenses.

Furthermore, th no uniform, not even private praise at home. For no man divulge even to his best friend his membership in the leagu identity of any of its members.

Larry's Wedding

By Constance D'Arcy Mackay

(Copyright, 1918, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

When Larry Donovan was promoted from footman to coachman and moved from a room over the stables to a trim cottage with a fine view of the Hemstead's lawn, he felt as if the summit of his ambition had been reached. If genius is a capacity for hard work, Larry could well lay claim to it, for he toiled early and late with a pertinacity which set him high in the estimation of his employer, and enabled him to put by a snug sum by the time he had been in America three years.

There was only one thing wanting to make Larry's happiness complete, and that was the presence of Ellen O'Meara, who was already on her way from the old country. A month ago Larry had sent the money for her transportation.

Ellen was the belle of Ballymoran, and his winning her was to be viewed in the light of a great triumph. For a while it had been nip and tuck as to whether she would marry him or Tim Kearney. But Ellen had chosen Larry, and in the letters she wrote him from time to time there was no mention of Tim Kearney.

"Shure, her heart's all mine," said Larry to himself, and as the day of Ellen's landing approached his joy became more apparent.

Indeed, the whole Hemstead household took great interest in Ellen's coming. The servants knew her age to a dot, that her eyes were as blue as the lakes of Killarney, and her hair like burnished copper.

The morning of his wedding dawned clearly and Larry was in jubilant spirits as he took the Long Island train for New York. How Ellen would delight in their little cottage, and exult in the surprise that her husband was not a groom, but a full-fledged coachman.

She Was Young and Slender.

Larry boarded the immigrant ferryboat, and it was not till he had reached the immigrant building on Ellis island that he found that the Cedric, the steamer on which Ellen was coming, was a day late.

A whole 24 hours to spend without Ellen! Larry wandered disconsolately through the long bare halls of the building, stopping to look at the newly landed immigrants in their cage-like compartments, and thinking of the time when he had been like them. In one of the halls a girl was talking to a blue-coated official, and biting her lips to keep from crying. She was young and slender, with deep gray eyes.

"I'm sorry," the official was saying kindly, "but we haven't been able to get any word of the aunt who was to meet you, and you're too young a girl to work alone in the city. It's against the law. If your aunt doesn't come for you, you'll have to go back to Ireland to your own people."

"But they're all dead," said the girl. "Shure, there's no one belonging to me at all except this aunt in New York whom I've niver seen. An' if she doesn't come for me—" the girl broke off with a sudden sob, so childish, so piteous, that Larry, in spite of his happiness, felt his heart ache for her.

"It's a shame, it is," he said to himself. "A poor young bit of a thing like that! Faith, if my Ellen was only here we might think of something to do for the girl." And on his way back to New York Larry determined to speak to Ellen about the matter. Women's wits were much better than men's in such cases.

Next morning he was early at the island, and instead of waiting in the immigrant building tramped up and down outside that he might catch the first glimpse of the boat that was bringing Ellen to him. Presently he descried it and his blood raced at the sight.

He stood as near as he could to the gangplank and anxiously scanned the faces of the immigrants crowded on the deck; but Ellen's was not among them. Larry was filled with an anguish of apprehension. Then his heart leaped. He had seen the glint of Ellen's red-gold hair! For an instant she faced him, their eyes met, and then she turned and spoke to a man beside her. He laughed and pushed back his cap. As he did so, Larry recognized him It was Tim Kearney. They were coming down the gangplank now, and Ellen, to steady herself, put a bare red hand on the railing. On her fourth finger gleamed a plain gold wedding ring.

Larry was too stunned to speak. Dazedly he turned toward the immigrant building. He knew not what to do, or where to go. The mockery of it all swept over him—the fruitless years of planning and working; the little house that he had meant to be so happy in. Worse than all, the shame of returning alone smote him to the quick. But as he stumbled on, there flashed through his mind the memory of the gray-eyed girl he had seen the day before. She had been so helpless, yet so lovely in her grief. Somehow, the recollection of her loneliness seemed to draw him toward her as if by an invisible hand.

"Shure, misery loves company," he said to himself, "and if the girl could only learn to care for me, 'tis joy and not sorrow might be in store for us!"

He quickened his steps, fumbling in his pocket for the letters with which Mr. Hempstead had invested him in case he had trouble in proving his right to Ellen. They certified as to Larry's character and errand beyond a doubt, and satisfied the middle-aged official who ran his eye across them.

"Well?" he said.

The situation was a difficult one and it took Larry some moments to explain.

Finally, the official threw back his head and laughed. "We've had a good many romances on the island," he cried, "but this beats all! Still, as far as I can see, there's nothing against your marrying the girl if she consents. At present she's expecting to be deported, for we've found that her aunt died some days ago after the girl sailed."

So Nora MacManus was called from the women's detention room, and came with a look of wonder—a wonder which deepened as she saw Larry.

"They're telling me you're from the owld sod," said he, "and that your name's Nora MacManus. Is it of the Innishowan MacManuses ye are?"

"Yes," said Nora. Her voice was as soft as the run of a river.

"I was at Innishowan once, myself," said Larry, and he wen on to speak of the old people and old times. "Faith, they're a great bo hin people are in a strange land," ld.

Then Larry took both ora's hands at the same time.

"Nora, girl," he said, "listen ." While he was speaking she kept her gray eyes fixed on his honest blue ones. He did not pause until he had told her the whole story. "I've lost faith in one woman," he declared, "but not in all. And the little house back there is lonely and empty, and my heart, shure, it's lonely and empty, too. Will ye come and fill it, Nora, alanna? Will ye trust me whin I tell ye that the longer I stand here speakin' with ye' the more I love ye?"

"It gives me a feelin' o' home to know they have the Blarney stone in America," said Nora, a gleam of humor appearing in her eyes.

"I'm no worse than an aunt ye niver had seen," pleaded Larry, "and I may be some better. And the people where we're going—shure they'll niver know but what you're the girl I came here to marry. There's such a thing as love at first sight, Nora, darlint, and that's what's the matter with me this minute. Ah, say ye'll marry me—though I know ye've niver set eyes on me before—"

"Oh, but I have," cried Nora. "Yesterday, in the hall—" she stopped with a quick blush.

"Ah," cried the delighted Larry, "then ye did notice me, my angel! 'Twas hardly a wink I got last night, for your face kept haunting me. I thought of what I'd heard ye say and how lonely and hard it was for ye, a girl in a strange land."

"Did ye, now," said Nora. "There's few would have thought o' that!" A wonderful change passed over her face, her eyes softened. "If ye think—if you're still shure—" she faltered, groping for a word.

"Ah, Nora, is it 'yes' ye mean?" cried the ecstatic Larry.

And Nora nodded.

So Larry and Ellen were married, and the kindly official and the matron of the detention room were witnesses of the simple ceremony. And it chanced that as he and his bride stood on the dock of the immigrant ferry they came face to face with Mr. and Mrs. Tim Kearney, also bound for New York.

"Nora, my dear," said Larry, "this is Mrs. Kearney. Mrs. Kearney, I'd loike to make you acquainted with my wife, Mrs. Lawrence Donovan." He shot a sharp look at Tim. "Is it on your wedding trip ye are?" he questioned, and without waiting for an answer drew Nora toward the bow of the boat, so that in going down the gangplank they took precedence of Mr. and Mrs. Tim Kearney, who followed sullenly behind, and were just in time to see Larry call a cab, hand Nora into it, and, jumping after her, close the door with a vicious slam.

"There are times," said Larry, "whin it pays to be exthravigant," and leaning over, he squeezed Nora's hand.

Sugar Production.

Although the average acreage of sugar cane per farm outside of Louisiana is quite small, this crop is so generally grown in some of the Southern states that the total acreage for an entire state may be surprisingly large. In Georgia, for instance, the cane patch per farm is only two-fifths of an acre, according to an estimate by the bureau of crop estimates, and yet the estimated total acreage of the state is 67,500.

Are You Open-Minded?

The average American is open-minded.

American business is conducted by true Americans of vision, open-minded men who believe in their country and strive to meet their country's needs. The men in the packing industry are no exception to the rule.

The business of Swift & Company has grown as the nation has progressed. Its affairs have been conducted honorably, efficiently, and economically, reducing the margin between the cost of live stock and the selling price of dressed meat, until today the profit is only a fraction of a cent a pound—too small to have any noticeable effect on prices.

The packing industry is a big, vital industry—one of the most important in the country. Do you understand it?

Swift & Company presents facts in the advertisements that appear in this paper. They are addressed to every open-minded person in the country.

The booklet of preceding chapters in this story of the packing industry, will be mailed on request to
Swift & Company
Union Stock Yards - - Chicago, Illinois

Swift & Company
U. S. A.

Some men's wealth is fabulous and that of others a mere fable.

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of Chas H. Fletcher
In Use for Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

A good many people fail to appreciate salvation because it is free.

UPSET STOMACH

PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN AT ONCE ENDS SOURNESS, GASES, ACIDITY, INDIGESTION.

Undigested food! Lumps of pain; belching gas, acids and sourness. When your stomach is all upset, here is instant relief—No waiting!

The moment you eat a tablet of Pape's Diapepsin all the indigestion pain, dyspepsia misery, the sourness, gases and stomach acidity ends.

Pape's Diapepsin tablets cost little at any drug store but there is no surer or quicker stomach relief known. Adv.

Towels and eggs can never be too fresh.

Your Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists or by mail 60c per Bottle. For Book of the Eye free write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

This would be a quiet, peaceable world were it not for the movements of the under jaw.

A postal card to Garfield Tea Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., asking for a sample will repay you.—Adv.

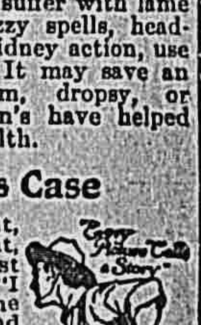
The days are "short" now because there is less time in them—and time is money.

Keep Yourself Fit

You can't afford to be laid up with sore, aching kidneys in these days of high prices. Some occupations bring kidney troubles; almost any work makes weak kidneys worse. If you feel tired all the time, and suffer with lame back, sharp pains, dizzy spells, headaches and disordered kidney action, use Doan's Kidney Pills. It may save an attack of rheumatism, dropsy, or Bright's disease. Doan's have helped thousands back to health.

An Illinois Case

Thomas A. Knight, retired insurance agent, 624 N. Ninth St., East St. Louis, Ill., says: "I had pain across the small of my back and the least exertion put me in misery. At one time I had to keep pillows under the small of my back at night. The kidney secretions were scanty and I was in great pain. I used Doan's Kidney Pills and as a result, I felt like a different person."



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PATENTS Watson E. Col ington, D.C. Boo est references.

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$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. SINGLE COPY 5c.
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TELEPHONE 149-J

"You Know Me, Al"

The snub Al Burleson received from the British Government recently must have tilted his nose to a degree which made walking in a rain storm a peril by drowning. The British government notified the Commercial Cable Company that it would assist the Western Union Telegraph Company in handling cable traffic from Great Britain while the latter company's service was interrupted, only "on condition that no control be exercised from America." If this isn't a hint to the American people as to the unscrupulous manner in which Burleson is editing cable news with a political chart in front of him, we don't know what is. Al may have embezzled the cables, but the British government will not be a party to perverting or manufacturing despatches.

Baker Long on Gas

People at Washington are beginning to wonder why it is necessary for the War Department to send balloons flying over their city day after day. There is an inflating plant in Potomac Park, and it is a very frequent sight on clear days to see a large gas bag come floating over Pennsylvania avenue with a couple of officers comfortably ensconced in the basket which it supports. Now that the war is over there would seem to be no real necessity for such aimless wandering through the air, if indeed there was a demand for it while the war was on. It begins to look as though it was meant for giving relief to favored officers from their arduous desk duties by sending them into the air for a day's rest. The cost of the labor and gas necessary to inflate the balloons, the work of deflating and transportation back to Washington for the next day's trip, and the general wear and tear on the equipment has not been estimated, but it is probable that these junkets in the clouds use up the proceeds of a good many "baby bonds."

G. O. P. Eye on Palmer

Few people realize the tremendous resources at the disposal of the Democratic Custodian of Alien Property. He recently filed his report as of October 31st. It shows trust accounts under his jurisdiction amounting to over $487,000,000. Of that sum about $90,000,000 is represented by business and estates, and $34,000,000 by vessels. The rest is in the shape of cash, stocks, bonds, mortgages, notes and accounts receivable, and real estate. It is a relief that this vast accumulation is to be supervised by a Republican congress. While the present incumbent of the office of Custodian probably will remain in that position as long as a Democratic President is in the White House nevertheless the administration of his trust will be conducted under the watchful eye of a Republican Congress, and he will be held to a strict account for any derelictions.

A Typical Example

Even if the administration has a measure of control over messages coming by cable across the ocean, it has no control over the personal statements of soldiers who have returned to this country, and it is this fact that sometimes serves to show the inefficiency of government service. An amazing illustration was recently brought forcefully to public attention.

On November 29, the Official Bulletin, published under the direction of the President, with George Creel in control, said that "No Time Lost in Cabeling Reports of Casulties in Expeditionary Forces." But on the next day a delayed report of the wounding of Maj. William D. Alexadder was reported. Alexander was wounded in battle on July 26, A few days later he was ordered to return to the United States and has been on duty in Washington since September 1, having recovered from his wounds. In the causalty list of November 28 contained the announcement that he had been wounded "degree undetermined."

The news of his being wounded did not reach this country until five months after he was injured, and nearly three months after he had recovered from his wound and returned to duty in this country. The wonder is that he had not been reported as missing.

Getting Into a "Scrape."

When a boy or young man gets into a "scrape" he is supposed to have gotten into some kind of deviltry, but the old meaning is somewhat different. A "scrape" is a hole which deer dig in the ground at certain seasons of the year, and the man who fell into one of these holes was usually lucky to get out with a broken bone.

Initial Step to Victory.

There is a courage which is only another name for faith. Many a battle is lost before the soldier leaves his tent. The first step to victory is to believe that the battle need not be lost at all.—Rev. Hugh Black, M. A.

Made Early Use of Coal.

Though wood and turf formed the fuel of our early ancestors, investigations have proved that the Britons, even prior to the Roman occupation, made use of coal. But as it was possible to utilize only such coal as lay at or near the surface, the practice did not make headway for many centuries.

Really "Quake Doctors."

A quack doctor is not a goose, but was originally a "quake doctor." The ague was called the quake and the uneducated persons who served as doctors in certain parts of England used to charm the ague away; hence arose the expression.

CONFIDENCE MEN ROB EVANGELIST

Frederick Seibert, Assistant to Billy Sunday, Is Victim of "Con" Artists.

WAS GIVEN WARNING

As an Expression of Trust Religious Man Gave Slicker $500 and Watch and Chain Valued at $350.

Chicago.—The "school" for confidence men has turned out a new prodigy whose latest victim is Frederick Seibert, evangelist and Billy Sunday assistant, who trusted him with $550 and a watch after the slicker offered to finance a tour of the South.

The master confidence man is operating under the name of C. Harcourt and poses as a wealthy sheep-raiser from Sydney, Australia. Fred A. Salaman, a wealthy English timber expert from London, a guest at the Blackstone hotel, was the first victim of Harcourt and his aids, who obtained $240 from him.

Detective Sergeants Edward Baynes and George Lynch of the detective bureau, who were put on the Salaman case, learned of Seibert's presence in Chicago as the next probable victim and warned him, but this failed to save the religious worker.

Hearing from the hotel clerk that Mr. Seibert had called for Harcourt, the detectives suspected him as one of the gang, but he convinced them that he was an evangelist here to raise funds and have some hymn books and sheet music of revival songs printed. He gave his address as the office of the Homer Rodeheaver Publishing company, 440 South Dearborn street, of which "Billy" Sunday's song leader is the president.

Offered Evangelist $5,000.

Seibert, who is from Marshalltown, Ia., said he met Harcourt in a shoe shining shop and the latter offered him $5,000 as an aid in building his tabernacle.

Mr. "Harcourt" introduced the evangelist to a "friend," whose uncle, he confided to Mr. Seibert, had just died in Australia, leaving him $700,000.

"That tabernacle's a great thing," said the friend. "Believe me, religion is great. I've a notion to put $10,000 into your tabernacle.

Then he grew confidential. Leaning over, he said:

"Now, since I'm going to trust you with my $10,000, I wonder how far you'd trust me?"

"Trust you? With anything," said Mr. Seibert.

"How much money have you got?" asked the stranger.

Mr. Seibert counted it out—$550.

A Matter of Trust.

"You wouldn't trust me to carry $500 of it around the block?"

The $500 went into the stranger's outstretched hand. He waited a minute.

"The watch and chain," he asked. "Would you trust me with them, too?"

Mr. Seibert Counted It Out—$550.

The tail went with the hide. With $500, $350 watch and the chain with the gold piece on it, the sallow man turned away.

"We'll see," he said. "We'll see if you trust me!"

Mr. Seibert was still waiting for the Australian philanthropist to return when the cafeteria which was to be the meeting place closed.

Canadian Money "Exchanged."

Mr. Salaman, a guest at the Blackstone hotel, was in the reading room when a stranger nearby, reading a paper, introduced himself as C. Harcourt of Sydney, saying he had just sold his sheep ranch for $500,000. More talk followed and the two men went to the bar, where Harcourt paid for the drinks with a $100 bill. He said he also was a guest at the hotel and confided that he expected to meet his son Rutherford and his daughter Minnie there the next day.

The trimming was effected by offering to "exchange" American for Canadian money. Salaman says he remembered later that Harcourt's countenance changed when he told him that he had only $240 in Canadian money. The money was turned over to Harcourt, who did not return.

HAS UNI[illegible] TITLE

Sinrok Mary Rein[illegible] Queen of Alaska.

Appellation Accorded Her Through Ownership of Herds of Valuable Animals—Loved Throughout Territory for Generosity.

Coal barons, merchant princes, cattle kings—we are all familiar with the figurative aristocracy of wealth; but more picturesque and unusual is the title popularly accorded to Sinrok Mary, the reindeer queen of Alaska. Mary's career, as it is related in the Sunset Magazine, is one unique in the world of business and philanthropy.

In 1893 Mary Antisarlok, half Russian, half Eskimo, was a round-faced, bright-eyed, sleek-haired young woman, pretty—we have her own innocently frank word for it—and a bride. The government had just decided to import reindeer from Siberia to Alaska and, had sent Lieutenant Bertholf, in the revenue cutter Bear, to negotiate the purchase. He needed an interpreter, speaking both Russian and Eskimo, and Mary was engaged. She was glad of the opportunity, but unwilling to leave her husband; so he was engaged, too, as a sort of odd-job man aboard; but Mary was the recognized head of the Antisarlok firm. She made herself intelligently and successfully useful among the natives with whom it was necessary to deal, and on returning to Alaska she was well paid with a goodly number of reindeer.

These animals were the origin of a herd that flourished and increased amazingly, and became, indeed, several herds. Mary is now raising deer enough to supply thousands of consumers; and reindeer meat is tender, palatable and delicious, so much so that, but for the difficulties of transportation, it would probably become a staple food throughout the country. Mary is a rich woman, but she lives simply in a cluster of cabins, perched upon a rocky promontory thrusting seaward, fringed with ever-beating surf.

It is common knowledge throughout Alaska that no one was ever refused food and lodging at Mary's cabin; it is also known that, although open-handed and free, she is a shrewd bargainer and possesses remarkable commercial sagacity. Few traders, if any, have been able to get the advantage of her in a business deal. There are those in her employ who at times complain of her as a harsh mistress, for in business she expects everyone to live up to obligations and is so strict in that regard that it is hard at times to reconcile this severity with her natural attitude of easy generosity. But with Mary business is business, and philanthropy is quite another matter.

Toward the hungry, the helpless and little children her tenderness is unfailing and her bounty lavish. She has no children of her own, but she has adopted a numerous family—not a pretty baby or two, carefully selected for health and charm and promise, but such forlorn, abandoned and neglected waifs and strays as came under her notice in a remote and lawless zone. There are all races and colors, declares her biographer, Nona Marquis Snyder, but Mary is mercifully color-blind! She gives them all a mother's care in so far as she is capable, educates them after a fashion and, when they drift out of the home eddy into the greater life current, she sees the boat well provisioned.

One deed of generosity will never be forgotten in Alaska. In 1898, only five years after the founding of her herd of reindeer, word came that more than four hundred whalers had been caught in the ice packs of Point Barrow and were slowly freezing and starving. They were five hundred miles away from Mary Antisarlok's snow-covered cabin; they were many more miles distant—and miles of the northern wilderness, icy, rocky, storm-swept and terrible—from sources of civilized supply. Quite simply and as a matter of course, Mary, reserving only a few head for domestic necessity, started her whole herd of reindeer northward to the rescue. She received no personal appeal, asked no advice, awaited no instructions, made neither bargain nor effort to protect her interests. She saw her chance for first aid, and gave it, instantly and whole-heartedly.

Later, the government replaced the sacrificed deer with interest and gave her the thanks she deserved. But since that day it is for more than her business ability that the reindeer queen is respected throughout Alaska.—Youth's Companion.

Railroad Supersedes Camel.

The modern Ethiopian travels from Jerusalem to Gaza on the way to his home country, far up the Nile, by railroad train. Reports from Palestine indicate that since the British occupation of the country Gaza, the chief city of the Philistines in Old Testament days, and the scene of Samson's exploits, has become an important railroad center, the broad-gauge railway having been extended from Gaza to a point 50 miles to the northward, and the old Turkish line from Ludd to Jerusalem, as well as the recently constructed branch line from Gaza to Surar junction, having been restored and put in operation.

The Way of It.

"I was held up by a woman once who was too well supplied with arms for me to resist her."

"Was she a professional footpad?"

"No, she was my nurse when I was a kid."

LOU LOST HIS HAT AND ALSO THIEF

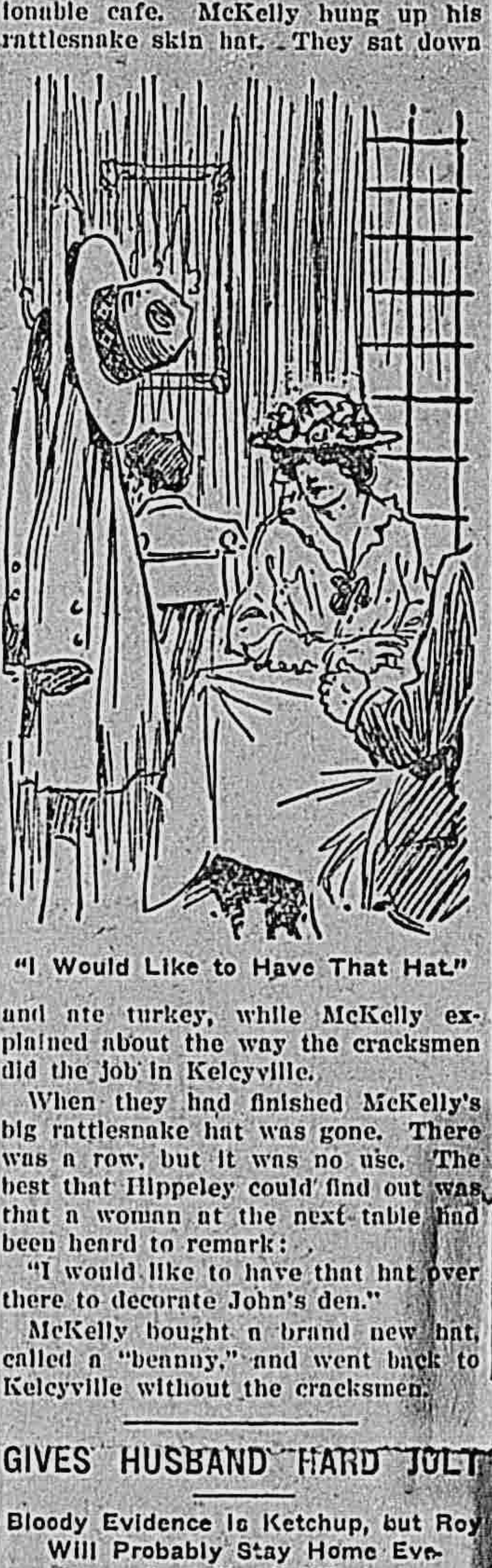
Deputy Sheriff Goes to San Francisco for Robber and Has Experience.

San Francisco.—Lou McKelly, deputy sheriff at Kelcyville, Lake county, came to San Francisco to have the police here help him find some cracksmen who robbed the post office there.

McKelly wore a big broad-brimmed white hat with a rattlesnake skin for a band. It is a hat he was proud of. Said he to Detective George Hippeley:

"I have shown some of you fellows how to hunt for big game up there in the summer time. Now you show me about your hunting down here."

Then they went to dinner in a fashionable cafe. McKelly hung up his rattlesnake skin hat. They sat down and ate turkey, while McKelly explained about the way the cracksmen did the job in Kelcyville.



"I Would Like to Have That Hat."

When they had finished McKelly's big rattlesnake hat was gone. There was a row, but it was no use. The best that Hippeley could find out was that a woman at the next table had been heard to remark:

"I would like to have that hat over there to decorate John's den."

McKelly bought a brand new hat, called a "beanny," and went back to Kelcyville without the cracksmen.

GIVES HUSBAND HARD JOLT

Bloody Evidence Is Ketchup, but Roy Will Probably Stay Home Evenings for Awhile.

St. Louis.—Roy Colley of this city returned home from work and found his wife, Clara, stretched out on the floor with her neck and throat covered with what appeared to be blood. Colley screamed, woke his wife's sister, Miss Mary Collins, who was in the next room. Both dashed to the street, but the sister beat Colley to the police station. Colley arrived just as the sister was voicing her belief that Colley had killed his wife. Colley told the police some burglar must have murdered her.

Reserves were rushed to the house and were welcomed by Mrs. Colley, who in the meantime washed away the ketchup which had been the evidence of the "crime" and calmly explained that she "trusted she had taught Roy a lesson" and that he would stay at home evenings in the future.

QUITS "ROAD" FOR SAFETY

Throws Up Job to Avoid Danger From Trains and Shortly After Is Killed by One.

Cleveland, O.—C. A. Lidle, after 30 years "on the road" with the Erie railroad, abandoned his job to avoid danger from the trains. And every day since his wife would congratulate herself that now she could be content in the knowledge that he would come home safe from his work in the office of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Then, one day, he took a holiday and with his wife visited a cousin at Warren, O. The three went riding in the cousin's automobile. They came to a crossing.

All three were killed by a passing train.

Leaves Loot in Icebox; Conscience Stric[illegible]

Waukegan, Ill.—A housebreaker who stole several articles of valuable jewelry from the home of Dr. and Mrs. Paul O. Berger here became conscience stricken and a few days afterward, when Doctor Berger looked in his icebox, he found the jewelry there.

Rat Stops Power Plant.

Winsted, Conn.—The power plant at Robertsville Falls which furnishes electricity for lighting here went "dead" early one morning recently. An investigation developed the fact that a rat had put the plant out of business by crawling into the terminal [illegible] short-circuiting the system.

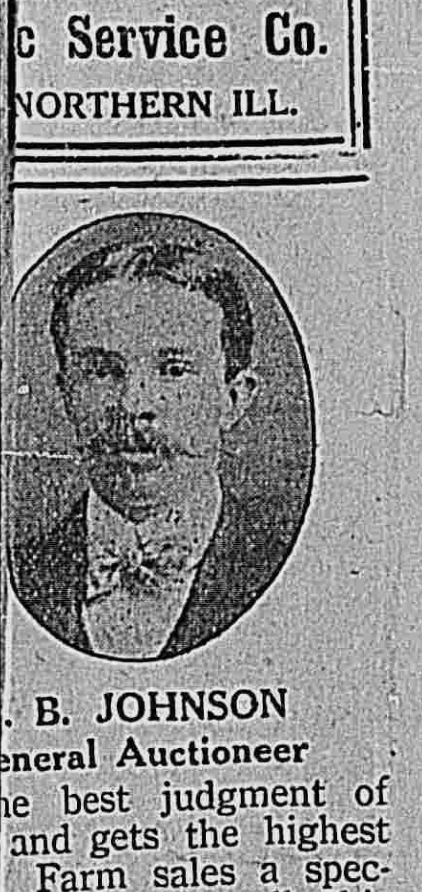
TE OF ILLINOIS
UNTY OF LAKE
In the County Court o County.
In the Matter of the Frank
Garland, deceased.
To Emma Saul, Luell en, Ma-
bal Turnock, George nd, Eva
Garland, Charles Ga Clarence
Garland, Ruth Garland Garland,
heirs at law and next f Frank
Garland deceased:
TAKE NOTICE that ersigned,
administratrix of the of Frank
Garland deceased, sent her
final account and fina t as such
administratrix to the Court of
the County of Lake ate of Il-
linois, on Monday, rd day of
March A. D. 1919, at lock in the
forenoon of said d the room
usually occupied by nty Court
at the Court Hous e City of
Waukegan, County e and State
of Illinois, and at sai and place
apply to the Court id final ac-
count and final repor pproved.
At which time and you may be
present if you see fi do.
Dated this ninth January, A.
D. 1919.
S arland,
Administ as aforesaid
E. M. Runyard, At
Waukegan, Illi

Optimisti ught.

Revenge is sur gh sometimes slowly paced.

Federal
Electric
Washing
Machines
The time spent in doing the family washing---they cut it to a fraction. The labor----they ... that en

thly
ments
hey use about ive cents worth of electricity in andling the job for the average family. Figure that against the wages of a laundress---if you can get one
onstration at our
Sales Rooms
c Service Co.
NORTHERN ILL.



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and gets the highest
Farm sales a spec-
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DONNELLY & CO.
oan and Diamond Broker
nds, watches and all kinds of
at less than cost. At half the
price you pay regular stores
orth Dearborn St. Chicago

REDDING, D. V. M.
Veterinary Surgeon
ls Answered Promptly
Antioch, 164 R 1
Local, 1 L, 1 S, 1 L.
RUSSELL, ILL

ocal and Personal Happenings

All kinds o goods at Webb's.

Mrs. Span quite ill with the flu.

Ball Band goods. The kind that wears at s.

J. C. James fined to the house, with an absce is hip.

Miss Belle s returned to her school duties alb Tuesday.

Mrs. Geo. of Burlington is a guest of Antio tives this week.

John Horan eived an honorable discharge and home last Saturday.

Charlie Tiffa is now stationed at Syracuse, arrived home last Saturday on a days furlough.

Mrs. Adeline who is spending the winte with ves at Oak Park, was in Antioch y and Tuesday.

Ellis Story le uesday to return to Camp Jackson after spending a short furloug his parents at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Richardson and little son left S for Lake Forest where they to make their future home.

Mrs. Paul Fer at present in a Chicago hospital, been operated upon, on Tuesday is reported to be getting along icely.

H. E. Emerso hicago consulting engineer, wh charge of the sewer work at t e spent Tuesday and Wednesday.

Last Friday mo he government thermometer regis fifteen degrees below zero and o rday morning had dropped to -one below.

The Antioch Hill metery society will meet with Chas. Lux on Wednesday aftern an. 15 Every ember is reques attend.

Mr M. Haynes.

The grade school again Monday after a two we holiday vacation. Miss Doyle who ta harge of the third and fourth grade d not return until Wednesday. Mi Belle Hughes substituted for her on onday and Mrs. Nason Sibley took place Tuesday.

We are today in receipt of postal card from Dr. John Turner ich he wrote from Boston, Mass. stated that he had just arrived from hoster, Ayers and several other es and that he was soon to leave for w York City, then on to Washington C., and then back to South Carolina. e says he don't know when he will e Lake county again.

Chris Larson, who left th ountry May 27, for overseas service turned home Wednesday afternoon. s regiment was landed in England before being transfered to the war z Chris was taken quite seriously d was placed in an English hospita ere he remained for three months was sent home without having t veted chance of "handing somethi o the huns. He arrived in Ohio a days before Christmas and rema there until discharged.

Match Scratcher.

Save the strip of sandp hat comes on the match boxes ack on jamb of door with tin ede tacks; or strips of sandpaper be cut five inches long and thr ths inch wide. Place a tack at nd and one in the middle. Thi ot interfere with opening and of door, and will save steps in ng back to get another match.

Novel Experiences.

Did you ever chance to se rd fish, a bottle fly, a stone fen at nip, a bed spring, a mill r n prick up its ears or a potato s eyes? Or have you ever had the el experience of hearing a birch a pillow tick, or a tree top h s Gas Logic.

Notice

There will be a meeting of the Producers association at the Ma theater, Saturday afternoon, De at 1:30 o'clock. H. S. Messa

PIANO TUNIN

I am in Antioch and vici about once a month. want me write or phone.

EARL G. ALDEN,
121 Oakley Ave. WAUKEGAN,
Phone 1154-M. Regular Tuning $3

FARM LANDS FOR SA

Missouri and Iowa land for sale. For particulars address.

C. O. GALIGER,
Clio, Iow

Wool socks and wool underwear at Webb's.

The Wm. Dupre family are all undergoing a seige of the flu.

One, two and four buckle overshoes, rubber and cloth, at Webb's.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bolwahn and family of Kenosha are guests at the W. A. Story home this week.

I would like to close my books for the year of 1918 and respectully ask all knowing themselves indebted to me to call and settle accounts as soon as convenient. Chase Webb.

The Royal Neighbors will hold their next regular meeting on Tuesday evening Jan. 14, at which time several new members will be taken into the order and the officers for the ensuing year will be installed. On account of the length of both the initiatory and installation ceremonies, it has been decided to call to order at seven o'clock prompt. All members having names of candidates that are still to be voted upon are especially requested to be present before the opening of the meeting.

Western Samoa.

German Samoa or Western Samoa, as it is called since September, 1914, when British occupation took place, comprises the islands of Savaii and Opolu with the town of Apia as the head of the political and commercial life. The islands are the remains of a semisubmerged volcanic range, heavily clothed with tropical verdure which to a great extent prohibits agriculture or farming; hence the principal industries are the planting of coconuts, cacao and rubber.

Editor's Joke.

A budding author sent a humorous paragraph to the editor of a daily paper. Not finding it printed within a reasonable time or hearing from the editorial department, he wrote to inquire about it. "I sent you a joke about ten days ago. I have heard nothing respecting its safe receipt and should be glad to hear whether you have seen it." The editor's reply was as follows: "Your joke arrived safely, but up to the present we have not seen it."

MICKIE SAYS

HELP! GIT THIS HERE SACK OFFEN ME BEFORE I CROAK! AN', BY HEK, I BET THE NEXT GUY WOT WANTS TO TRADE POTATOES, ER ANYTHIN' ELSE ON HIS SUBSCRIPTION IS GOIN' TO GIT BEANED WITH THE MALLET, TAKE IT FROM ME!
OFFICE
SUGHROE

Mrs. Clara W ett is on the sick list.

Watch for the date of the Girl Scout play.

Morris Radtke left on Monday for Waukegan where he has secured a position in the Lewis & Gullidge barber shop.

A number of young people gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Tiffany Tuesday evening in honor of their son Charlie who is home on a short furlough.

Restoring Gilt Frames.

To restore gilt frames take a soft brush and carefully free the frames of every particle of dust, then cover with the following mixture: The white of one egg and one-half ounce of chloride of potassa. Apply with a soft brush. Scientific American says if you desire to cleanse gilft frames without tarnishing them, wash them in beer.

Greatness.

Greatness is the aggregation of minuteness; nor can its sublimity be felt truthfully by any mind unaccustomed to the affectionate watching of what is least.—Ruskin.

Daily Thought.

Thought is the wind, knowledge the sail and mankind the vessel.—J. C. Hare.

CLASSIFIED
DEPARTMENT

WANTED—Girl for housework, F. R. King.

FOR RENT CHEAP—Rooms over King's Drug Store.

FOR SALE—Base burner. Owner has furnace. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE—1917 Ford touring car, run less than 10,000 miles. F. R. King.

FOR SALE—A farm of 60 acres in Village of Antioch. Inquire of C. S. Richards. 6w15.

WANTED TO BUY—A pony rig, or car. Call Fred Warner, Channel Lake Phone 150w 2w

FOR SALE—Well bred Duroc Gilts, ready for breeding. Carl Hughes, Antioch R. D. 2.

FOR SALE—Six new milch cows with calves by side. Inquire of Wm. Lasco northeast of town.

FOR SALE—Silver Laced Wyandotte Cockrels also fine eating potatoes. D. A. McKay, Trevor, Wis.

FOR SALE—Cord wood or wood in blocks, also oak posts, reasonable price. H. H. Tower, Lake Villa, Ill. 4w16

FOR RENT—A seven room house on Johonnott street with electric lights, city water. Inquire of W. R. Williams.

FOR SALE—1 two year old Gratton colt, 1 light milk wagon, 1 single harness. Inquire of Joe Pester, Lake Villa, Ill. 18w2

LOST—A gold wrist watch on Tuesday, Dec. 31, somewhere between the high school and the stores. Reward. Finder please return to this office.

FOR SALE—Two Gurnsey cows, one soon fresh, and one Holstine and Gurnsey yearling heifer. Inquire of J. Phelps, Antioch, R. D. 2.

FOR SALE—9 work horses, 1 imported Belgium stud, 3 driving horses, Guernsey bull calves. Apply to J. Grimshaw, O. W. Lehman farm, Lake Villa, Ill. 16w2

Automobile Painting

Now is the time to have your auto painted. First class work. Prices right.

JOHN TRAYNOR,
Antioch, Ill.
Phone 144 w
At Edgar's Garage

A Cigar of Merit

"EL RECTOR"
CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

Factory 2201-2203 W. 12th St., Chicago, Ill. PHIL. C. NIEMAN, Maker
Phone Canal 4478
OFFICE, 1204 S. LEAVITT ST

Noted Colored Woman.

Sojourner Truth was a colored woman born in New York state, probably about the middle of the eighteenth century, as she was middle aged at the time of Washington's death, in 1799. That was not her real name, but she assumed it for reasons of her own. She was a slave all her life until set free by an act of the New York legislature in 1827, abolishing slavery in that state, July 4, 1827. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote a life of her.

Napoleon Who Never Reigned.

Napoleon II never reigned. When Napoleon I abdicated he also renounced the right of succession for his son, known as the king of Rome. When Napoleon III created himself emperor of the French he took the style and title of Napoleon III, in order to establish the connection between himself and his uncle, the first Napoleon.

Extort Sympathy.

"Some folks," said Uncle Eben, "kin act up so dat de fus' thing you knows dey begins to get a little sympathy foh bein' so mean an' unpopular."

Master's Sale

STATE OF ILLINOIS } ss
COUNTY OF LAKE }

In the Circuit Court of Lake County in Chancery.

William Wienke, Complainant, vs.
Jay R. Cribb, Defendant.
General No. 9255.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree made and entered by said court in the above entitled cause on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1918, I. Alexander F. Beaubien, Master in Chancery, of the Circuit Court of Lake County, Illinois, will on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1919, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon at the east main door of the Court House in the City of Waukegan, in the County and State aforesaid, sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder for cash, all and singular the following described premises and real estate in said decree mentioned, situated in the Village of Antioch, in the County of Lake and State of Illinois, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy said decree, to wit:

Lot number two (2) in block number two (2) in Chinn and Burke's Addition to the Village of Antioch, being a subdivision of a part of the southwest quarter of Section eight (8), Township forty-six (46) North, Range ten (10) East of the Third Principal Meridian as recorded in the recorder's office of Lake County, Illinois, on Plat Book B, on page 44, situated in the County of Lake, State of Illinois.

Dated at Waukegan, Lake County, Illinois, January 9th, A. D. 1919.

Alexander F. Beaubien,
Master in Chancery, Circuit Court of Lake, County, Illinois.
E. E. Runyard, Complainant's Solicitor

Chancery Notice

STATE OF ILLINOIS } ss
COUNTY OF LAKE }

Circuit Court of Lake County, March term A. D. 1919.

Mary Skirmont, vs.
Peter Skirmont.
In Chancery No. 9567.

The requisite affidavit having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Peter Skirmont, defendant as aforesaid that the above named Complainant heretofore filed her Bill of Complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against the above named defendant, returnable on the first day of the term of the Circuit Court of Lake County, to be held at the Court House in Waukegan in said Lake County, on the first Monday of March A. D. 1919, as is by law required, and which suit is still pending.

Lewis O. Brockway,
Clerk.

Waukegan, Illinois, January 8th, A. D. 1919.

William A. Deane,
Complainants Solicitor.

Chancery Notice

STATE OF ILLINOIS } ss
COUNTY OF LAKE }

Circuit Court of Lake County, March term A. D. 1919.

Louis E. Christiansen vs.
Sarah Christiansen.
In Chancery No. 9566.

The requisite affidavit having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Sarah Christiansen, defendant as aforesaid that the above named Complainant heretofore filed his Bill of Complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against the above named defendant, returnable on the first day of the term of the Circuit Court of Lake County, to be held at the Court House in Waukegan in said Lake County, on the first Monday of March A. D. 1919, as is by law required, and which suit is still pending Lewis O. Brockway,

Clerk.

Waukegan, Illinois, January 8th, A. D. 1919.

William A. Deane,
Complainants Solicitor.

The Cool, Clean Klenzo Feeling

KLENZO protects the mouth in the *natural* way. It keeps the mouth free from substances that foster germs, acids and decay.

And while it is doing this, it imparts that wonderful Cool, Clean, Klenzo Feeling which testifies to its cleansing properties

Get a tube to try today.

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S VICTIMS ATROCITIES

ers Are Hacked to by Axes of the Reds.

D LEGS ARE BROKEN

red Bolshevists Capture Patrol of Sixty—Rus- Fighting Savagely in Attack on Allies.

Allied Army of the Dvina. idence that the bolshevists ting allied wounded and e to headquarters in a re- Lieutenant Colonel Corber- who was in command of American forces in the vicinity of Shenkursk on November 29.

A patrol of 60 American soldiers and two officers were surprised early on September 29 by a force of about 700 bolshevists.

Seven Americans were killed and seven others were missing, after the fight.

Following is the report of Lieutenant Colonel Corberly as to the condition of the bodies found after the engagement, the names of the men being omitted:

"No. 1—Lieutenant, head smashed with ax.

"No. 2—Corporal, head so smashed with ax that only parts of the face remained.

"No. 3—Corporal, head smashed with ax and arms and legs broken by blows apparently from blunt side of ax.

"No. 5—Private, head smashed and throat cut open, apparently with ax."

[Wisconsin and Michigan troops are known to be among the American force at Archangel.]

In the last week the American troops, fighting desperately, have driven back bolshevik troops which made an advance near Kadish.

The bolshevists also launched attacks on the Onega sector and bombarded the allied front. The Americans came into battle along the Pet- road and in the frozen swamps rder it. The battle was fought w from two to four feet in

can forces captured Kadish a display of gallantry that the admiration of the allied nders. Special care has been en of the American wounded and the body of an American officer was taken back 100 miles by sledge and then shipped to Archangel for burial. There were some casualties on Monday, but they were small in comparison to those inflicted upon the enemy.

On Tuesday, the bolshevists opened a terrific fire from three and six-inch guns and launched a counter-attack against the buildings held by Americans in Kadish.

So hot was the artillery fire that the Americans were withdrawn temporarily from the village. The line, however, was not taken back very far and the new positions were firmly held.

The enemy did not occupy Kadish because the barrage fire from the American guns made the place untenable. Shells falling on the frozen ground spread their zones of destruction twice as far as they would under normal conditions.

Later, under the protection of artillery fire, American detachments again swept forward and re-occupied the town. The men engaged in the advance were from infantry and trench mortar units.

The bolshevists are fighting more savagely here than elsewhere to hold their positions.

In this sector allied forces advanced on snow shoes over soft snow a few days ago. Beneath the snow was an unfrozen swamp and the men often sank into the mud up to their waists, in spite of their arctic footgear. The battle with the elements makes the fighting here very difficult.

The Petrograd road leads southward to Plestskaya, a large village on the Vologda railway, which is the enemy's base of operations at the Kadish and Onega fronts.

Washington, Jan. 6.—An official report received from the American military attache with Ambassador Francis in Russia, announced by General March, shows total deaths from all causes in the American forces in the Archangel region up to November 25 to be 86. Of these nine were killed in action, seven died of wounds, three drowned and two died as a result of accidents, and 65 from disease.

Official reports, General March said, show that the military situation at Archangel is entirely in hand and that the troops are adequately fed and clothed for winter campaigning in that section.

Paris Menaced by Floods.

Paris, Jan. 7.—The persistent rains have caused a general rise in all the rivers. The Seine is constantly swelling and has risen to a degree that is considered dangerous. The quays and suburbs of Paris are under water.

Martin W. Littleton's Son Dies.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Douglas Marshall Littleton, son of former Representative Martin W. Littleton of New York, who left Princeton to enter the service of the American government, died at Paris from pneumonia.

ASKS TIME TO TEST RAIL PLAN

McAdoo Urges Extension of Federal Control Through Peace Period.

SEES LOWER FREIGHT RATES

Loss in Operating Roads Is $136,000,000—High Rates Throughout Year Would Have Left Surplus of $100,000,000.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Accomplishments of railroads under federal control in the last twelve months and arguments for a five-year continuance of government operation to provide a fair test of unified direction were recited by Director General McAdoo, testifying before the senate interstate commerce committee, which took up consideration of control until 1924.

After citing reforms effected under unified control the director general said:

"I believe that under the handicaps of war conditions a sufficient showing has been made to indicate that all the reforms I have mentioned are desirable as permanent peace measures. Yet it is clear that the general public has not had an opportunity to appreciate this and to weigh the real value of what has been accomplished. In view of the far-reaching importance of any solution of the railroad question which may be adopted, the public is entitled to have, before the present federal control shall be terminated, a reasonably fair test under peace conditions of the advantage to be derived from these reforms.

"Operations under peace conditions with a tenure so short as the twenty-one months cannot possibly constitute a fair test."

Reasons for this, he explained, would be the inevitable disturbance to employees' morale, the difficulty of carrying out an extensive program of improvements and of forcing on railroad companies necessary expenditures.

Another reason for a longer test period, said the director general, is the advisability of having adequate information on valuation of railroad property, now being gathered by the interstate commerce commission to guide congress in legislation providing a permanent solution of the railroad problem.

Mr. McAdoo estimated the government's loss in operating railroads this year at $136,000,000. This represents the difference between the amount guaranteed to the roads as rental and the sums credited to the government in railroad income. If the higher rates had been in effect the entire year he estimated the government would have made a surplus of $100,000,000 and in 1919, with existing wages, operating costs and traffic volume remaining substantially the same as in last year, the government should make a surplus of $100,000,000.

"Since the object of the government should be at all times to operate the railroads not for profit, but at cost," he added, "and to render at the same time the best possible service, I confidently believe that it will be possible during the year 1919, or certainly at the end of the year 1919, to effect a considerable reduction in rates unless the traffic of 1919 should be much less than it was in the year 1918."

Wage advances to railroad employees last year added between $600,000,000 and $700,000,000 to the pay rolls.

Many economies brought about under unified management, Mr. McAdoo said, will not be reflected until this year.

"RED" ARMY IS WIPED OUT

Czecho-Slovaks Capture 31,000 Bolshevik Troops—Lenine Has Narrow Escape From Being Taken.

Stockholm, Jan. 4.—A British naval squadron in a sea fight in the Baltic sea has captured Nikolai Lenine's minister of the navy, Easkolninov.

Vladivostok, Jan. 4.—In capturing Perm, in the Ural mountains, General Gaida, at the head of Czecho-Slovak and Siberian forces, virtually destroyed the bolshevik Third army, from which Nikolai Lenine, the bolshevik premier, was directing operations in the region of Perm. Lenine himself escaped, but several members of his party were taken prisoners.

In addition to the 31,000 prisoners reported, General Gaida captured 5,000 railway cars, 120 field guns, 1,000 machine guns, 30 automobiles, an entire wagon transport, several armored trains and several thousand horses. Ten bolshevik regiments are declared to have been annihilated and the rest of the enemy army was driven across the Karma river.

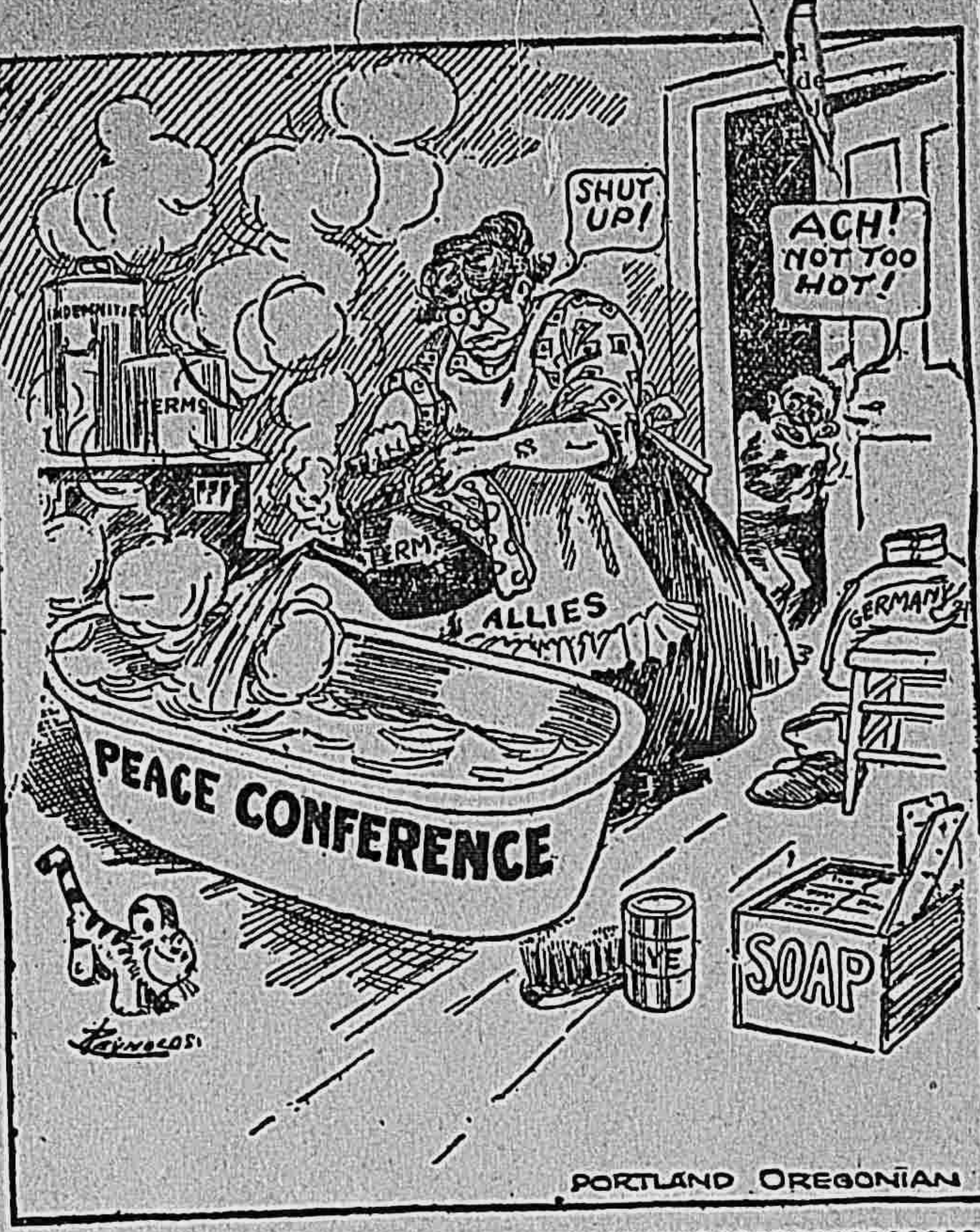
St. Louis Police Chief Demoted.

St. Louis, Jan. 7.—Chief William Young was found guilty of dereliction of duty in not having knowledge of vice and gambling in St. Louis. He was demoted to the rank of police captain.

U. S. Airplanes at Auction.

Wichita Falls, Tex., Jan. 7.—Lieutenant Evans, supply officer at Call field, announced the government would sell 3,410 airplanes under sealed bids, to be opened February 1 at Washington.

IT MUST BE HOT



TO HONOR FRANKLIN

U. S. TO CELEBRATE 213TH BIRTHDAY OF PHILOSOPHER.

Purpose of Observance Is to Encourage Continuance of National Thrift.

Washington, Jan. 6. — Benjamin Franklin, whose picture adorns the 1919 issue of the War Savings certificates, will have on January 17—his 213th birthday—one of the most unique birthday celebrations ever undertaken in honor of a distinguished American. It will have the full backing of the United States government.

The event will be celebrated through special exercises to be held in the public schools throughout the country and by various children's organizations. More than 150,000 War Savings societies will make the day a special one. In these and many other ways the nation will join in paying a gigantic tribute to Benjamin Franklin, whose words of wisdom on thrift and saving are familiar in every American home.

The purpose of this birthday celebration is to encourage the continuance of national thrift. Americans, prewar wasters, became notable savers under war's pressure. Nationalizing this newly acquired thrift habit is the task undertaken by the United States treasury. Wise buying; sane saving and sane investment are the watchwords of the 1919 thrift program.

In Franklin's day the almanac was one of the most popular forms of literature. For years Franklin himself was the author of an almanac bearing the signature of Richard Saunders, popularly known as "Poor Richard." Many of Franklin's trite sayings are as applicable now as then.

"Money can beget money, and its offspring can beget more, and so on," said "Poor Richard" in his "Advice to a Young Tradesman."

"He that waits upon fortune is never sure of a dinner," again said Franklin. "Look before or you'll find yourself behind. Beware of small expenses; a small leak will sink a great ship."

These and many other of Franklin's sayings will be utilized as texts in special birthday anniversary events on January 17.

Officials of the United States government point out the necessity for continued thrift. There are many tasks in Europe to be completed; the army of occupation must be maintained, and many hundreds of thousands of American soldiers are to be returned to their homes. The treasury department has therefore launched a program of education of the American people in thrift and saving. This program will reach every line of endeavor.

FORD EARNS 200 PER CENT

Big Dividend Is Declared by Directors of Auto Company, It Is Announced.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 4.—A 200 per cent dividend was declared by the directors of the Ford Motor company at their annual meeting December 31, it was announced here. The dividend, which represents a disbursement of $4,000,000 among seven shareholders, is payable 100 per cent January 1 and 100 per cent February 1.

Plan Eight-Hour Day for World.

Paris, Jan. 6.—Premier Clemenceau told a delegation from the general labor confederation that the plan to make an international labor law guaranteeing an eight-hour day was viewed favorably by the French government.

Move to Free Objectors.

London, Jan. 6.—A petition signed by a number of prominent Englishmen has been presented to Premier Lloyd George asking for the release of conscientious objectors. It says that the signers are united in the opinion.

U. S. TROOPS RESCUED

NAVY MEN SAVE 2,500 SOLDIERS FROM TRANSPORT.

Fighters Removed From the Northern Pacific, Which Went Ashore Off Fire Island During Gale.

Fire Island, N. Y., Jan. 6.—All the 2,500 soldiers on the stranded army transport Northern Pacific were safe ashore or aboard naval vessels at the close of the second day of one of the most remarkable marine rescues in the history of the Atlantic coast.

When darkness began to fall, enforcing suspension of trans-shipment operations, steam, motor and oar-propelled craft of the navy and coast guard had taken off the liner 2,500 troops in addition to Red Cross nurses carried ashore in surf boats and the breeches buoy.

The rescue of the soldiers and nurses was completed without an accident.

From early morning until dusk the rescue craft—light-draft submarine chasers, power launches and whale boats, manned by fearless navy men—plied between the stranded troopship and the flotilla of cruisers, destroyers and tugs anchored just outside the treacherous sand bars.

The chasers, coming in almost to the breakers, nosed against the steel sides of the liner and took off 150 men at a time. The launches carried ten to thirty at a trip and the whale boats and surf boats a lesser number.

SUNSET DIVISION SENT HOME

Included in Units Assigned by General Pershing for Early Convoy to the United States.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Practically the entire Forty-first division (Sunset) was included in a list of units announced by the war department as assigned for early convoy from France. The list shows the headquarters and headquarters troops of the Forty-first, the One Hundred and Sixty-first regiment complete, the One Hundred and Sixty-third complete, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth complete and One Hundred and Sixty-second, less Second battalion. In all, more than 500 officers and 16,000 men of the Sunset division, comprising troops from Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming, were ordered home.

YANKS WIN 13 RUSS TOWNS

Wisconsin and Michigan Troops Plod Through Deep Snow and Surprise Bolshevik Army.

Archangel, Jan. 4.—In an advance on the Onega river, the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth American regiment, fighting with a Polish army, took 12 villages in sharp fighting.

Five hundred Wisconsin and Michigan men struggling gamely through the heavy snow, carrying rifles, ammunition, machine guns and extra rations, did the job of flanking the bolsheviki and surprising them much the same as their pals did 75 miles to the west.

Archangel, Jan. 3.—American troops recaptured the village of Kadish on the middle sector of the northern Russian front and pushed forward their lines a distance of two miles south of the village in the direction of Vologda.

Lift Gem Import Restrictions.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The war trade board announced that the supervision heretofore exercised over the importation of polished and rough diamonds, diamond dies and diamond tools will be discontinued January 10.

Disarm Merchant Ships.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Naval guns and gunners placed on American merchant ships to protect them against German submarines are being removed as rapidly as the vessels reach home ports.

WILSON BACK IN FRENCH CAPITAL

President Will Sail for Home February 12, Says Paris Dispatch.

WILL TALK TO CONGRESS

Has Many Enthusiastic Receptions in Italy Where He Voices His Views on What Peace Conference Should Bring Forth.

Paris, Jan. 8.—President Wilson will return to the United States about February 12 to attend the closing sessions of the present congress, according to present plans.

He will make several addresses to congress, and after March 4 it is expected will return to France to attend the peace conference.

In his addresses to congress he will deal with the settlement of the war and the establishment of a peace which it is hoped will be durable.

President Wilson arrived in Paris at eight o'clock Tuesday morning. There were no formalities over his arrival and he proceeded to the Murat residence for a series of conferences which will begin to give concrete form to the work of the peace congress.

Milan, Jan. 8.—President Wilson voiced again his view that the working people of the world demanded from the coming peace conference not merely treaties of peace, but guarantees of the justice and future of the peace to be made.

He declared his belief the social structure of the world rested on the great working classes and iterated his conviction that the peace must be made with the sentiment of those classes constantly kept in view.

The president made these declarations in his speech at the reception given by the municipality, his principal speech of the day. The reception to Mr. Wilson was a most enthusiastic one, both here and at Genoa, where he made a brief stop.

At Genoa, speaking in front of the statue of Columbus, President Wilson characterized Genoa as a sanctuary for America. He was deeply touched he said, by the gift presented to him of the works of Mazzini and copies of autographs of Columbus.

Students gave the president a student's cap, which he said [illegible] be greatly honored in wearing.

In Milan it seemed as if all the inhabitants of the surrounding countryside had jammed themselves into the squares and streets along the line of march. The president's motorcar edged its way through with the greatest difficulty.

The president called at the city hall, where the freedom of the city was bestowed upon him. He then proceeded to the royal palace, where he received delegations, going thence to La Scala, where he dined.

TWO RUSS CHIEFS KILLED

General Brusiloff Slain at Moscow and General Kuropatkin Murdered—Bolsheviki Deny Responsibility.

Stockholm, Jan. 8.—General Brusiloff, former commander in chief of the Russian armies, has been killed at Moscow, according to dispatches received here. A dispatch from Bergen stated that General Kuropatin, who commanded the Russian armies in the Russo-Japanese war, had been murdered. Bolsheviki, the dispatch said, deny responsibility for his death.

POLES TAKE HUN AIRDROME

German Garrison and All the Airplanes at Lawica Captured After Battle.

Amsterdam, Jan. 8.—The airdrome at Lawica, near the city of Posen, was stormed by Polish troops. According to a dispatch from Posen, the German garrison and all the airplanes were captured after a fight.

KAISER'S SON GIVEN JOB

Prince August Wilhelm Obtains Position With the Benz Automobile Company.

Copenhagen, Jan. 8.—Prince August Wilhelm, fourth son of the former kaiser, has obtained a job with the Benz Automobile company, according to Berlin dispatch.

Elect Albanian Delegates.

Boston, Jan. 8.—The American-Albanian congress here elected delegate to present Albania's claims to peace congress.

Capital City in Mourning.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Both houses congress adjourned as a mark of respect after adopting resolutions of regret at the death of Colonel Roosevelt and providing for the appointment of committees to attend the funeral.

Swiss Bar Mother of Empress.

Berne, Jan. 8.—The duchess of [illegible] ma, mother of the former Empress of Austria, accompanied by her sons, Elias and Rene, arrived at [illegible] stenau, on the Swiss frontier, but not allowed to enter Switzerland.

"BEST M CINE FOR W MEN"

What Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Co und Did For Ohio man.

Portsmouth, Ohio. uffered from irregularities, pains side and was ak at times I hardly get d to do my and as I had n my family ree boarders e it very hard. e. Lydia E. am's Vegetable Compound recommended e. I took it t has restored health. It is inly the best

medicine for wom ailments I ever saw."—Mrs. SA W, R. No. 1, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Mrs. Shaw pro merit of this medicine and wro letter in order that other suffer omen may find relief as she did.

Women who ar ing as she was should not drag rom day to day without giving mous root and herb remedy, Ly inkham's Vegetable Compound. l. For special advice in regard ailments write to Lydia E. Pinkh icine Co., Lynn, Mass. The res ts forty years experience is at rvice.

You'r irting Wit eath! Stop Kid Ills Now.

Don't Die Early se of Neglected Kidneys. Kidney Pills Give Relief.

Take heed! disregard nature's warnings—pain k, loins, stiff swollen joints tic pains, dizzi ness, nightly At the first sig of kidney dera take Dodd's Kid ney Pills. D "I will be a right in a day." That leads t dreadful Brig ase.

Every drug mmends Dodd's. You don't ha box after bo and wait wee results. is ed to help you. If it doesn't y ruggist will gladly refund your money. Refuse substitutes. Dodd's do the work and it's Dodd's you want — the round, flat box with the three D's in the name.

Be It From Him.

"Do y permit your wife to have her own y?" "No, siree. She has it witho y permission."

Consti n, indigestion, sick-headache and bili conditions are overcome by a course arfield Tea. Drink on retiring.—A

A Lowly Buyer.

"Did order anything from the grocer No I humbly requested a few th"—London Answers.

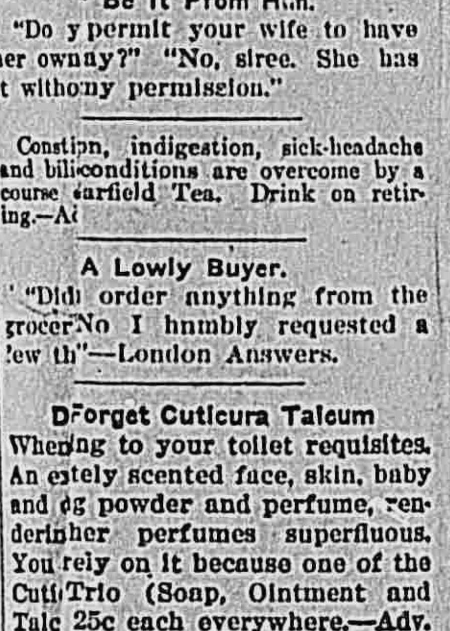
D Forget Cuticura Talcum

When ng to your toilet requisites. An e tely scented face, skin, baby and g powder and perfume, renderin her perfumes superfluous. You rely on it because one of the Cuti Trio (Soap, Ointment and Talc 25c each everywhere.—Adv.

At the Parade.

M Man—"Why doesn't the line at attention?" Telephone Gir uess the line's busy."

owers that be too frequently sit upon an evil as if it were an in tack.



1848 Sir Arthur Garrod proved gout (also true in rheumatism) is deficient elimination on the of the kidneys and the poisons are not thrown off.

f. H. Strauss attributes a gouty to the heaping up of poisons there is an abundance of uric which is precipitated in the joints sheaths, setting up inflammation. the attack of gout or rheu m there is sometimes headache, hat is thought to be neuralgia, or matic conditions, such as lumbago, in the back of the neck, or sciatica. rof. Strauss says, "The excretion ic acid we are able to effect by ing diuresis." Drink copiously of r, six or eight glasses per day, hot r before meals, and obtain Anuric ts, double strength, for 60 cts., at nearest drug store and take them times a day. If you want a trial kage send 10 cents to Dr. Pierce's alids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Anuric" (anti-uric) is a recent dis ry of Dr. Pierce and much more nt than lithia, for it will dissolve acid as hot tea dissolves sugar.

LOWDEN'S MESSGE DELIVERED TO THE GENERAL ASEMBLY

Exhaustive Report as General Conditions Prev[illegible]g in the Stat

ASSERTION MAD[illegible] THAT FINANCIAL SITUATIO[illegible]EAVES LITTLE TO B[illegible]ESIRED.

Governor Dwells [illegible]ength as to Importance of W[illegible]ay to the Mississippi—Deser[illegible] Praise for Work of Soldiers A[illegible]ed—Agricultural Problems.

Springfield, Ja[illegible]—Governor Lowden's message, [illegible]ered to the general assembly t[illegible] dealt voluminously on conditi[illegible] the state, and made many im[illegible]t recomendations.

State's F[illegible]al Condition.

Of the fin[illegible] condition of the state the gov[illegible] reported:

"The financi[illegible]ition of the state is good. When [illegible] into office in January, 1917, the[illegible] in the treasury of the state, in [illegible]eneral revenue fund, $307,660.74; ag[illegible]his there were outstanding war[illegible]07,132.92; the available cash in the [illegible]l revenue fund was $528.82. In [illegible], there were many claims agai[illegible] treasury for which warrants ha[illegible]een issued. On January 1, 1918, [illegible]as in the same fund (less outsta[illegible]arrants), $4,734,316, and on January [illegible] there was (less outstanding [illegible]s) $12,901,744.04 Six months of [illegible] for which appropriations have [illegible] been made remain, the expenses o[illegible] must be largely paid out of thi[illegible]nt if we would avoid the unbusi[illegible] practice which has obtained at [illegible] the past of using the taxes levi[illegible]e following year. The improved [illegible]n of the treasury has made it [illegible] to reduce the general property [illegible] the [illegible]ear from 90 cents on the o[illegible]te. [illegible]ollars to 75 cents. The depa[illegible]f [illegible]inance estimates that this rat[illegible] ample, with the other income [illegible]tate, to raise sufficient revenue [illegible]ll its expenses until July 1, 1920.

"The [illegible]nd has increased in the same pe[illegible] $2,072,115.66 to $4,732,062.80.

"All [illegible] now paid promptly, and thus th[illegible]f the state is greatly improved, [illegible] the state to secure better pric[illegible] commod[illegible]t has to purchas[illegible]ake advant[illegible] itse[illegible]

Civi[illegible]

W[illegible]k do[illegible] tive[illegible]ode, 1917 has be[illegible] ern[illegible] anno[illegible]d. tha[illegible] justifi[illegible] ex[illegible] cer[illegible]g it. [illegible] par[illegible] by the[illegible] parment cr[illegible]ed u[illegible]ed and will soon be submitted to [illegible]gislature.

Public Welfare Problems.

[illegible] this important matter the governor [illegible]:

"Perhaps the department of public wel[illegible]e has labored, during the war, under [illegible]ater difficulties than any other depart[illegible]nt of our government. Though the [illegible]imum wages of attendants were in[illegible]ased 40 per cent, it was impossible to [illegible]ure competent attendants in anything [illegible]e sufficient numbers. The drafts spe[illegible]lly made upon physicians and nurses [illegible] the service by the war department and [illegible] Red Cross threatened to demoralize [illegible] service

"The appropriations for buildings which [illegible]sk of your honorable body for the [illegible]tment of public welfare will be [illegible]thing in excess of three million dol[illegible]rs. This amount, it is believed, is ne[illegible]ssary to provide adequately for the [illegible]owing needs of the state.

Plans for Waterway.

The necessity of a waterway route connecting the great lakes with the Mississippi river is declared to be absolute. The governor says:

"For many years, the desirability of [illegible]persding the old Illinois and Michigan canal by a modern waterway has [illegible]n urged. Legislation was enacted [illegible] the Forty-ninth general assem[illegible]. This legislation contemplated different routes. No engineering data, how[illegible]r, had been gathered, and there was [illegible] information in the possession of the [illegible]partment upon which any idea of the [illegible]t of the different routes could be [illegible]sed. The department employed Mr. M. Barnes, who had lately been consult[illegible] engineer in the reconstruction of the [illegible] General William H. Bixby, [illegible] the engineer corps of the [illegible]rmy, and later president [illegible]pi River commission was [illegible]erence at every stage of [illegible]n. We began a study of [illegible]tes proposed. They were, [illegible] use the old Illinois and [illegible] altogether; second, to use [illegible], and the Desplaines and [illegible] part; and third, the all- [illegible]ile the last route is the [illegible] it is the only one be- [illegible] to accommodate econ- [illegible]nmerce which might be [illegible]elop in the near future. [illegible]en made, from time to [illegible] last hundred years by [illegible]orps of the United States [illegible]aterway. They all agree [illegible] route, and this is the [illegible]re has marked out. Af- [illegible]nsideration I have been [illegible]e subject, I favor that

[illegible]dministration, an appro- [illegible] was secured from the [illegible]t for the rehabilitation [illegible]. To accomplish this, [illegible]lready been done, and [illegible]at it will be open for [illegible]n the spring. It was [illegible] considerable commerce [illegible]mmediately, if the old [illegible]ned, and that in the [illegible]ble body authorized the [illegible]nal would be invaluable

ng [illegible] de [illegible] co [illegible] ba [illegible] G. [illegible] ing [illegible] Erie [illegible] former chief of United States [illegible] of the Mississip[illegible] called to conf[illegible] our investigation the different rou[illegible] briefly; first, to [illegible]ichigan canal [illegible]e canal in par[illegible] Illinois rivers in [illegible]ver route. Wi[illegible] [illegible]ost expensive, [illegible]ved adequate [illegible]ically the co[illegible] expected to dev[illegible] [illegible]eports have be[illegible] [illegible]ne, during the [illegible]e engineering c[illegible] [illegible]my upon this w[illegible] on the all-rive[illegible] [illegible]te which natu[illegible] the fullest co[illegible] [illegible]e to give to th[illegible] [illegible]ute.

"Early in my a[illegible] [illegible]ation of $150,00[illegible] [illegible]eral governmen[illegible] the old canal [illegible]ch work has [illegible] is expected th[illegible] [illegible]mmerce early [illegible] [illegible]ieved that a [illegible] [illegible]uld develop in [illegible] [illegible]at were reope[illegible] [illegible]nt your honora[illegible] [illegible]er plan, the ca[illegible]

in cheaply transporting materials for the construction of the larger project.

Cheap Transportation Needed.

"As an industrial state, Illinois is only in its infancy. If it is to have its share in the world trade, which is just opening, it must have the advantage of cheap water transportation. Nature, which has been so bountiful to Illinois in other ways, has pointed the way. The time has come when we should utilize this great advantage. I think it is safe to say that this is the most important undeveloped waterway in all the United States. The Mississippi river system radiates into all parts of the great Mississippi valley. If that system can be connected with the great lakes, with its already immense commerce, the whole country will be greatly benefited. For that reason it seems to me that the federal government should bear its fair proportion of the cost. I believe that a plan can be worked out by which the federal government may be induced to do this.

"To accomplish this, very material amendments will have to be made to the law of 1915. The war department has refused to issue a permit to the state under that law. Changes will have to be made to overcome this difficulty, and also to meet the views above set forth."

Compensation Law.

Of the excellent working of this new the message said:

"The compensation law, which had theretofore been voluntary, was made compulsory at the last session of your honorable body. The results have abundantly proven your wisdom. Under the old method of ascertaining damages for personal injury, there were long delays, heavy expenses, and but a fraction of the total cost to the employer went to the injured employee. In a large proportion of the cases arising under the compensation law at present, the amount is fixed without expense to either party for lawyers or expert witnesses."

Illinois' Part in the War.

The governor called attention to the splendid record made by the state during the war, praising highly the excellent work of the exemption boards and of the state council of defense. Of the latter he said:

"You are all familiar with the businesslike and efficient work of that council. Its activities multiplied until they reached into every corner of the state. Although the council was composed of representatives of both political parties, and of both capital and labor, though it was intended to be, as [illegible]was in fact, representative of all our [illegible]ople, it acted with complete harmony [illegible]d efficiency during all the months of [illegible]e war. It was a large factor in maintaining the solidarity of our people which so distinguished Illinois during this time."

Glorious Record of Illinois Soldiers.

In his altogether justifiable eulogy [illegible] the work of the troops from this [illegible]ate in the great war the governor [illegible]ade the following statement:

"Illinois, during the present war, has [illegible]ished 314,504 soldiers and sailors [illegible] the forces of the United States, a [illegible]nber 58,207 in excess of all who [illegible]nt from Illinois to join the Union [illegible]ies in the Civil war. She has met [illegible]oleheartedly and promptly every [illegible]and for money or men made upon [illegible] from the day when war was de[illegible]red. Her soldiers have won imperishable renown upon every battlefield whereon they have fought. And henceforth Belleau Woods, Chatillon, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel and the Argonne Forest will be named in our history alongside of Donelson, Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge and Appomattox. For upon all these fields, and many others besides, the valor of Illinois soldiers played a mighty part."

Constitutional Convention.

The message continued:

"Your honorable body, at its last session, submitted a resolution calling for a constitutional convention to the people of the state. That resolution was adopted. It thus becomes necessary for you to provide, by appropriate legislation, for the holding of such convention. The success of that convention will, in a considerable measure, depend upon the wisdom with which you frame the legislation calling it into being. I, therefore, urge that you give this important subject your most earnest consideration.

Good Roads Bond Issue.

"The people have authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of $60,000,000 for the construction of good roads. The execution of this project in an economical and efficient manner now engages the attention of the administration.

Revenue Laws.

"One of the imperative needs of the time is a general revision of our revenue law, with radical changes in our taxing machinery. Taxation has become an intricate and complex science. A state board of equalization, however high its motives, finds itself illy equipped to deal with these questions. The more advanced states have already abandoned this method of taxation. With the best that they can do, the assessments they fix are merely guesses and inequality in taxation is the rule and not the exception.

"I believe that the state board of equalization should be abolished. Its functions should be devolved upon a central department with plenary powers of supervision and control which, with the assistance of men trained and expert on the subject of taxation and devoting their whole time to their duties, may secure a just and equitable assessment of property.

Primaries and Elections.

"At the last session of the general assembly, provision was made for a commission to study and report upon a revision of the primary and election laws of the state. In pursuance thereof, a commission was created, and as I am advised, is ready to report to your honorable body. The expenses of primaries and elections are becoming a serious burden upon the people of the state. I earnestly hope that, at this session, legislation will be enacted by which primaries and elections may be simplified and reduced in number.

Law for Corporations.

"Our corporation laws are inadequate and do not meet the needs of modern business conditions. The result is that our corporations are largely organized under the laws of other states and large sums of money are paid annually into the treasuries of other states for corporation fees. I recommend that your honorable body take up the question whether a corporation law for Illinois might not be so framed as to adequately safeguard the interests of the people, and at the same time be better suited to the needs of modern business. Such a law would also prevent the diversion of these large sums from our own state into the treasuries of other states.

Larger Power for Courts.

"The courts have been obstructed in the administration of the law by the formalism and detailed legislative rules by which they are bound. Is it not time to confer upon the courts larger powers of prescribing rules and procedure for their own governance, by which they may more efficiently organize themselves and more expeditiously transact business?

Hours for Women.

"It is generally believed, I think, that women cannot, with safety to society, at least in intensive and continuous industries, work a longer time than eight hours in any one day. Society is directly and deeply interested in their welfare. The hours of labor and working conditions for them must be such that they may become the mothers of strong, vigorous children if our future is to be secure.

"I earnestly hope that in view of these considerations, your honorable body will enact legislation restricting the hours of labor for women in this state."

Agriculture.

Dealing with agricultural matters the governor went deeply into the subject. He said:

"There is another problem pressing hard upon us now. A great proportion of our farm lands is no longer occupied by the owners. The market value of these lands is so high that it is increasingly difficult for the tenant to purchase a farm, as he did in former days. Land banks have been established by the government, but they do not help materially in states like Illinois. With proper supervision, the government could safely lend, as in Denmark, a large per cent of the fair cash value of the farm. This amount could be amortized on the basis of a low rate of interest, such as the government pays upon its securities, and could be extended over a long series of years, so that, at the end of that series, the farm would be paid for.

"However, to enable the young man, who is just starting out as a farmer, to get into a position to do this, some changes must be made in our laws relating to landlord and tenant. The most general form of lease in use, at the present time, is a contract for one year with no restrictions as to the crops to be raised. The result is that the tenant takes all he possibly can from the soil for that one year without any reference to the future. He would not be human if he did not do so. This means a constant depreciation of the land, and the landlord and the tenant seem to be in a conspiracy to ruin the fields as rapidly as possible—the landlord exacting the highest rent possible, and the tenant taking from the land all the fertility that he can. This condition, if permitted, will lead surely to the ruin of such lands. It has been said truly that there are three parties to a lease of a farm—the landlord, the tenant and the land itself; but the land cannot speak. And if it is to be conserved for future generations, the state must speak in its stead.

"Let us not persist in the mistake we have made so long. The Mississippi valley has been rightly called the granary of the world. But if our agriculture in the next hundred years shall be no better than during the last hundred, at the end of that time the Mississippi valley will be dotted with abandoned farms. You cannot subtract from the soil forever, adding nothing, without finally reducing the remainder.

Problem That Must Be Met.

"I know this is a difficult problem, but it must be met in some way. I earnestly hope that the legislature will take the question up seriously, for I feel certain, if it does, some progress will be made toward its solution. It may be found desirable to prescribe a certain form of lease by which a certain proportion of the farm lands will be sown in some legume each year. It may be necessary to provide that when the tenant has increased the fertility of the soil or has made improvements, the owner shall not, at the expiration of the lease, be permitted either to raise the rent or oust the tenant until he shall have paid the tenant for the unexhausted increase of fertility, or for the improvements. This would tend to give the tenant a new interest in the land, and would improve his methods of farming.

"I also urge the continued support of so-called farm bureaus in the state. I believe it is possible, with the further development of farm bureaus, with some such reforms as I have suggested above with reference to farm leases, and with proper land banks wisely established and administered, to maintain conditions so that the farm hand can rapidly pass from laborer to tenant and from tenant to farm owner."

Forestry.

On this subject the governor called attention to the amount of idle land in the state, suitable for tree culture, and made the following recommendation:

"The taxes upon these lands produce but little revenue to the state. If the state could exempt these lands from taxation upon the condition that they were planted to trees, with the provision that when the trees were harvested a proper tax would be collected upon the product, I believe that much of such land would become permanent forests, a source of revenue to their owners and to the state."

Great Century Has Closed.

The message concluded:

"The last general assembly closed the first century of Illinois' legislative history. It was distinguished by the serious work it performed and by the great results achieved. It met the well-nigh universal commendation of our people. It was a fitting close to a great century. Its successful labors were the result, at least partially, of close co-operation between the legislative and executive branches of the government.

"And now you are assembled to inaugurate a second century. Great questions will be before you for your consideration. If we shall maintain the co-operation which we practiced two years ago, it is not too much to hope that the first session of the new century may match in achievement the last sesion of the old. Let us so strive."

ROOSEVELT IS DEAD

LONG ILLNESS, CULMINATING IN PULMONARY EMBOLISM, PROVES FATAL.

PASSES AWAY AT OYSTER BAY

Former President of United States Had Great Career as Political Leader, Reformer, Soldier, Author, and Big Game Hunter.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt is dead, having succumbed to pulmonary embolism early Monday morning at his home in this town. His death was sudden, though he had been in poor health for a long time.

Colonel Roosevelt's last illness may be said to date from last February. On February 5, it was announced that he had been removed from his home in Oyster Bay to the Roosevelt hospital in this city, following an operation on one of his ears. Soon after his arrival at the hospital he underwent two more operations for the removal of diseased tissue in his infected ear, and it was admitted at the time that he was seriously ill. He remained at the hospital until March 3.

Early in November the colonel was taken to Roosevelt hospital, New York, for the treatment of rheumatism and sciatica.

Was Typical American.

Theodore Roosevelt, who was known as "the most typical American" throughout his career, had been famous for "setting records." He was the youngest president the nation ever had, succeeding to the office on William McKinley's death at the age of forty-two.

Colonel Roosevelt is held to have had as diverse interests and as wide acquaintance with all phases of life as any man in history. In addition to his immense political activities, he was the author of many books on travel, sport, history, politics and other subjects; was a fighter for reform from the moment he first appeared in city politics in New York, a holder of many university degrees, an orator, a lecturer, great hunter, athlete, international peacemaker and militant leader of his followers at all times, whether in or out of office.

Was Born in New York City.

Theodore Roosevelt was born October 27, 1858, in New York city. His father was Theodore Roosevelt and his mother before her marriage was Martha Bullock. The boy began life with a small, frail body and not robust health. His ambition from youth was to be strong, an athlete, a doer of great deeds and a scholar as well. His remarkable mental endowment was shown in the way he accomplished the dual object in life, so that after seven years and a half as president, during which he promulgated innumerable reforms and national issues, he went to Africa and for nearly a year was a hunter in the jungles, undergoing hardships, but coming out more robust and active than ever.

It was predicted that Africa would kill Roosevelt, but in a few days' time he had changed the hunting shirt for the clothes of the diplomat and was being idolized and showered with honors in the courts of Europe.

Starts His Political Career.

Roosevelt completed his education at Harvard university in 1880, and the same year married Alice Hathaway Lee, daughter of George Cabot Lee of New York. She lived only four years and was the mother of the present Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, wife of Congressman Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati, O.

Colonel Roosevelt's interest in politics dates from the year after his marriage to Miss Lee. Some of the Republican district leaders in New York had taken an interest in him. He seemed a likely young fellow, with vigor, ambition and some money. Two years later he was sent to the state assembly at Albany and began a career which marked him out as a man devoted to the public interest.

After three years of assembly, however, Roosevelt thought he had enough, and for a time withdrew from public life. He stepped out cordially hated by the corrupt politicians, disliked by many wealthy New Yorkers and already hailed as the acknowledged leader of the reform element in his party. The death of his wife also was a factor in his temporary retirement, and he went to a ranch in North Dakota, where he was introduced as "that four-eyed tenderfoot."

The tenderfoot, however, put in practice some fundamental rules for honesty in the conduct of the ranch he had purchased and the names of derision were soon dropped. He became popular, a noted hunter, a good shot and provided himself during his years of roughing it with a good constitution which was to prove invaluable to him later in life.

In 1886 Roosevelt became a candidate for mayor of New York, but ran third. His reputation was enhanced, however, and President Harrison named him for a place on the national civil service commission. He dominated the body and later became its president.

It was in 1886 that Mr. Roosevelt married Miss Edith Kermit Carow while in London. She was the daughter of Charles Carow of New York.

In the Spanish War.

In 1893 Roosevelt resigned from the civil service commission and began a fight on Tammany hall. He served two years as police commissioner of New York city, stirring up the corruptionists, and then President McKinley made him assistant secretary of the navy. When the Maine was blown up he resigned and helped raise the first volunteer regiment of cavalry for the war with Spain. It was the famous rough riders, of which Leonard Wood was made colonel.

Colonel Wood was later given a brigade and Roosevelt promoted to command of the Rough Riders. Colonel Roosevelt was commended for heroic conduct at the battles of Las Guaymas and San Juan hill.

Governor and President.

Coming back from the war, Roosevelt was elected governor of New York. But he would not be bossed by the politicians, so instead of giving him a second term they persuaded him to take the nomination for vice president on the ticket with McKinley. When President McKinley, shot by an assassin, died on September 14, 1901, Roosevelt became president.

President Roosevelt served out McKinley's unexpired term and was elected president in 1904 by the largest majority ever given a candidate for the office. In his seven and a half years in the White House he had ample opportunity to show the stuff that was in him. He lived deeply and broadly and was at once the accomplished man of the world, the student of national problems, as well as of books, the adroit politician, the forceful writer of books and eloquent public speaker.

He had the happy knack of inventing or reviving phrases that stayed in the memory of his hearers and those who heard him usually carried away with them an apt summary of conditions so cleverly worded as to be not easily forgotten.

As president, Roosevelt's activities and scope of endeavor were immense; he became a great international figure through his many negotiations with foreign powers and took in hand many problems at home seldom touched by a president.

Booms Taft for Presidency.

Roosevelt declined a second elective term in 1908 and fostered the candidacy of his secretary of war, William H. Taft, who was elected president. When he left office, March 4, 1909, Roosevelt was the unquestioned leader of his party. Taft was his close friend. Roosevelt went to Africa to secure specimens for museums and also, it is understood, to be out of the country and escape possible accusations of attempting to influence the conduct of the new administration.

Colonel Roosevelt was a mighty hunter. His exploits in killing big game in equatorial Africa are well known through the book which he wrote on the subject.

It was in the summer of 1910 that Colonel Roosevelt traveled through the country promulgating his doctrine of of the "new nationalism," and the next year he editorially attacked arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France, proposed by President Taft.

Candidate of Progressives.

At the Republican convention in Chicago, beginning June 18, 1912, Taft was nominated by 21 votes over a majority, but a few hours before the nomination Roosevelt had withdrawn his name as a candidate, and that night at a meeting in Orchestra hall Chicago, the Progressive party wa[illegible] given its first real impetus in a demon[illegible]stration for Roosevelt and at which h[illegible] was named for president by the ne[illegible] party. A formal convention was he[illegible] later and he ran as the regular can[illegible]date of the third party, drawing s[illegible]port from Republicans and Democr[illegible] alike. Woodrow Wilson, the Democ[illegible] was elected, however, and the col[illegible] had to be content with defeating Taft for second place.

In 1914 Colonel Roosevelt l[illegible] party of exploration in South A[illegible]ica, especially in the interior of [illegible]zil. Then he made another t[illegible] Europe. In 1916 he was agai[illegible]sidered as a candidate for the [illegible]dential nomination by the P[illegible]sives, but at the last minute [illegible]clined the honor, declaring hi[illegible]tion of supporting Mr. Hughes, [illegible]publican nominee. Since th[illegible]ime he had devoted his efforts [illegible]to the task of teaching the nee[illegible] military preparedness and to [illegible]ping, with his pen, in the war again[illegible] central powers. He sought a[illegible]nce to serve in the army, but wa[illegible]jected. His three sons were officer[illegible] active service, and one, Quentin, [illegible]s killed in an airplane combat.

NCH IS NO[illegible]W UP TO DATE

[illegible]t-Running A[illegible] Have Replaced the More or [illegible]icturesque Cowboy on [illegible]ang.

[illegible]e bulk of th[illegible] lies in low, [illegible]d with fra[illegible] [illegible]borate sys[illegible] [illegible]s the [illegible] was [illegible] d up [illegible] are [illegible] little [illegible] I—I'm [illegible] wants t[illegible] modern [illegible] parsely [illegible]shes. [illegible]een [illegible]al truck. Each of the cow punchers has a light automobile assigned to him for his own use and he has to be conversant with carburetor troubles as he is with the heaves and similar equine diseases.

By the use of the motors each man manipulates his efficiency about ten times. On the old, great ranches a cowboy spent a large part of his life in getting from place to place. It might be a two day ride from the ranch house to the front gate. The auto practically eliminates distance.

No sight could possibly be more typical of the modern West or more shocking to the romanticist who sees his ideal cowboy mounted on a camping cayuse, than that of a soberly garbed, high-hatted man in shirt sleeves chasing a bunch of yearlings down a canyon by honking madly on the siren of his automobile.

There will soon be plenty of sugar, but they will keep on making us pay a sweet price for it.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

FOR THE PAINFUL BRUISE

Thorough Massage Is Recommended, but It Should Be Properly and Very Carefully Done.

Massage is exceptionally useful in treating bruises, particularly in severe contusions due to external violence. The rubbing should be done with a stroking movement, using the fingers or the palms, and always directed from the center of the bruise. In this way relief from the pain will often be obtained in a few min[illegible]s.

Massaging should be d[illegible] twice a day and should not be [illegible]pt up for more than 15 minutes at [illegible] time. In treating sprains the ru[illegible]ing should always be directed tow[illegible] the joint, not away from it. In such an injury the time of the ap[illegible]ication may be lengthened to half [illegible] hour and a greater amount of [illegible]essure may be exerted than in [illegible]e case of a bruise. The parts si[illegible]ated directly over the joints, howe[illegible]r, should be handled very gently.

DANDRUFF MAKES HAIR FALL OU

A small bottle of "Danderin keeps hair thick, strong, beautiful.

Girls! Try this! [illegible]oubles beauty of your hair [illegible] moments.

Within ten mi[illegible] after an applic[illegible]cation of Dander[illegible] not find a single trace of d[illegible] or falling hair and your scalp [illegible]itch, but what will please you [illegible]e after a few weeks' use, whe[illegible]e new hair, fine and downy [illegible]yes—but really new hair—gro[illegible] over the scalp.

A little Dan[illegible]mmediately doubles the beau[illegible]r hair. No difference how [illegible]ded, brittle and scraggy, just [illegible] a cloth with Danderine and [illegible] draw it th[illegible] your hai[illegible] small [illegible] hair time. The [illegible] and have will be ligh[illegible] we an in[illegible] an appeara[illegible] abun[illegible] and luxu[illegible] comparable [illegible] softn[illegible] riance.

Get a [illegible]ttle [illegible] Knowlton's Danderine [illegible] any drug store or [illegible]nter [illegible] prove that your hair [illegible]etty [illegible] soft as any —that it [illegible]ed or injured by carele[illegible] that's all—you surely ca[illegible]al hair and lots of it if [illegible]ry a little Danderine.—

A b[illegible]acturer needs the earth [illegible]ss.

LOO[illegible]CHILD'S [illegible]E IF SICK, [illegible]ROSS, FEVERISH

[illegible]OTHER! REMOVE PO[illegible] [illegible]OM LITTLE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS.

[illegible]LIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS ONCE IF BILIOUS OR CONSTIPATED.

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels needs a gentle, thorough cleansing at once.

When peevish, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad; has stomach-ache, sore throat, diarrhœa, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of the little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

You needn't coax sick children to take this harmless "fruit laxative;" they love its delicious taste, and it always makes them feel splendid.

Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. To be sure you get the genuine, ask to see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.—Adv.

A word to the foolish is always resented.

Constipation can be cured without drugs. Nature's own remedy—selected herbs—is Garfield Tea.—Adv.

Adversity is the parent of virtue.

it fund te, bsiti- Dodd's k and 's you at box three name.

o have he has

headache e by n retir-

um quisites. in, baby me, "ren- he use of e of the a and e.—Adv.

't the lephone

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proved natism) on the poisons

gouty poisons of uric e joints ation on rheu- adache, algia, or umbago, sciatica. xcretion ffect by day, hot Anuric t, as t a trial Pierce's

ent dis- h more dissolves zar.

RURAL NEWS

LAKE VILLA

R. A. Douglas is home this week.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Dan Sheehan on Dec. 31, a son

Smith is improving rapid- recent severe illness.

Barnstable family have been ing the flu but are better.

Mrs. E. L. Wald were Chi- passengers Thursday and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hamlin Saturday last.

Miss Oefstedal has sent word that she expects to be able to take up her school duties again next week Monday.

Mrs. Addie Manzer is confined to her bed illness, also Mrs. Daniels, Mrs. Carl M r, Mrs. Geo. Helm and Mrs. Herman Meyer, but at late reports all are doing well.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mitchell of Libertyville s New Years day with the A. Kap and D. R. Manzer families, and also ded the Masonic installation at M n Tuesday evening.

The Ro Neighbors and Modern Woodmen postponed their public installation officers until Tuesday evening, J in the hope that our sickness will de.

The Georg nett family have all been very si Mr. and Mrs. Burnett were ta the county hospital Sunday wher Burnett passed away the sam g. The children are quite well d are being cared for by Mrs. B Mrs. Burnett's funeral was p ill Saturday to allow time to he her parents in Pennsylvania, a Mr. Burnett to get stronger.

Canadian M ders.

Canadian mone ders are issued on blanks of var are issued each with the am minations, which the order is money for it. A lady living rinted on of 30-cent sending ap a emitte rders to thes tha oston firm, thest office orde ze for all year postmaster ems that the s and the 30 stock six on ha to sell. rs were w." others

me Fire

Fire al came into val times. was the c medle- of the town have a many tioned on a building sta- It was to look fires. duty saw one he g warning he a horn, firing a or ringing

Daily ought.

Religion has noth mo than not being sufficiently —Stanislaus, King of Pola

TREVOR

Twenty-eight below zero on Friday morning.

Mrs. Ruth Thornton was in Chicago last week.

Mrs. Tom Tonley was a Chicago shopper Monday.

Byron Patrick had dental work done in Antioch Friday.

Walter Mutz who has been sick with the flu is reported better.

Mr. and Mrs. Filson and youngest son Harry are very sick with the flu.

Sam Mathews who is at the Great Lakes spent Sunday with his family.

Dr. Herman Smith of New Munster made a professional call here Tuesday.

Henry Lubeno and daughter Mrs. Vera Dixon were at Silverlake Thursday.

Miss Emma Smith of Milwaukee was a guest at the Henry Lubeno home last week.

Wm. Evans and family entertained John Evans and frmily of Salem New Years day.

Theodore Mathews who is working in Kenosha spent the past week with the home folks.

Mr. Wellman moved his family and household goods into the house recently vacated by Chas. Palsy.

Mrs. Green and Mrs. Wursterburth of Chicago spent from Thursday till Saturday with Mr. Forster.

Miss Daisy Mickle returned to Omro on Wednesday evening to resume her duties as teacher in the Hyle school.

The Mystic Workers held their yearly business meeting on Monday evening and elected officers for the coming year

Recent letters from John Mutz Jr., who is in France says that he expects to sail for the good U. S. A. in a short time.

There is a new night man at the depot relieving Mr. Towhey at midnight and remaining on duty till eight in the morning.

SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

Deeds of New England Man, If Truly Recorded, Are Surely Worth Note in History.

A correspondent in Buenos Aires—his letter is dated September 20—asks if we ever heard of "Captain Smylie," a historic figure on the Falkland islands about forty years ago.

"Captain Smylie," he writes, "was at one time a New England whaler. For him are named Smylie channel and Smylietown, which may be seen on the chart. He afterward became United States consul. Strange stories of his doings survive and are told on the Falkland islands to this day. A late British governor of the islands collected some of the stories, but I cannot learn that they were published. One was to the effect that our state department decided to remove him from office and sent a successor, who, when he called to present his credentials and demand the seal, was kicked out by the captain. The United States government had finally to send a warship to remove Smylie.

"Another story is that Captain Smylie was publicly flogged by order of British governor for some misng. As the captain later sailed y he planted two shots from his 's small gun into the governor's dence. Returning after a six- ths' cruise, he sent a letter of ogy to the governor, adding that d discovered a wreck and recov- some fine tapestries and furni- which he thought the governor wish; if he would come on he might have his choice of The governor came on board two guards, who were promptly overed and sent ashore. Captain Smylie then put to sea with the governor, whom he made do the cooking for the crew of the whaler for several months.

"end lately returned from the Falk tells me that several of the old ders vouch for the truth of these ies."

Do ny one of our readers know anyth about this restless captain, who humorist would have enjoyed company of one Bowe, an English journalist, mentioned in Suther Edwards' "Recollections." This B on a Paris boulevard once pinched strange lady's leg and ran an old gentleman "along the street for a consid ble distance by the breech of the tr ers and the scruff of the neck." finally varied his amusements by murder.—Philip Hale in Boston H d.

"T Psalm of Life."

Many ye ago, when Professor Kneeland w leaving Iceland, the people said to him: "Tell Longfellow that we lov him; tell him we read and rejoice his poems; tell him that Iceland know him by heart." And at about th same time, they were using in Chin a fan, which was most popular the on account of the "Psalm of Li " being printed on it in Chinese.

24 Gallons a Day Increase from 55 Cows

This heavy gain was obtained by Mr. Prontsinski of St. Charles, Ill., after feeding Three Star Dairy Food over a month. This gentleman has been feeding cows for fifteen years. He knows cows and feed—has always been a heavy feeder of dried malt as well as various mixed feeds. Now he says

Three Star Dairy Feed

is the best feed he ever had. You can secure heavy gains from your own cows on your own farm. You add a big profit every month. A trial will convince you. Feed a few bags to two or three cows if you are a "Doubting Thomas"—watch them go up in their milk—then go to it strong with your whole herd.

Three Star Dairy feed is made right. It is not simply a mixed feed but a real manufactured product, steam cooked and steam dried—Rich in sweet nourishing milk making chocolate. The cows eat it greedily — enjoy every mouthful. Digest and assimilate every particle of nourishment. It is a light bulky ration and should be fed by weight. Also it is

An Inexpensive Feed Only $2.70 per hundred

It is the cheapest "per gallon" milk maker on the market

Recmmended and for Sale by

ANTIOCH LUMBER & COAL COMPANY

Antioch, Ill.

WILMOT

George Smith spent Monday in Chicago.

E. E. Wright is seriously ill at present writing.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Lonie have been ill the past week

Mrs. R. C. Shotliff and daughter Ruth are under the doctors care.

Alice Hatch was a recent visitor of Mrs. Arthur Holtdorff.

Ross Shenning has been under the doctor's care this week.

Ferdinand Beck and wife made a business trip to Kenosha Friday.

J. Buckley, Jr. spent New Years with his family at Kankakee.

Mrs. L. Hegeman and daughter Vera spent Saturday in Kenosha.

Mrs. A. G. Pacey is visiting at the home of her son Arthur Pacey.

Gertrude O'Conner spent the weekend at the L. Hegeman home.

Charles Kanis, Sr., is able to be up following an illness of several weeks.

Richard Clare returned from a visit in Chicago the latter part of last week.

Miss L. V. Fleetager, of Decorah, Ia., is a guest at the Wm. Volbrecht home.

Grace Carey returned home on Fripay from a visit in Kenosha and Waukegan.

Vera Hegeman left Sunday for Milwaukee Downer College to resume her school studies.

Mr. and Mrs. Newell and family returned from an extended visit in Baraboo on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Myers left for Detroit Sunday, where Mr. Myers has accepted a position.

Ruth and Aileen Morgan returned to their school duties at Beloit College the first of the week.

Mrs. Lubkeman and daughter Hazel of Kenosha were over Sunday visitors with Mrs. A. Hannemann.

James Buckley was called to Chicago Friday by the serious illness of his father, Jas. Buckley, Sr.

eland Hanneman has returned to the Northwestern college at Watertown to resume his theological studies.

Mr. and Mrs. A Phillips returned the latter part of the week from an extended visit with relatives in Iowa.

Mrs. H. Peacock is visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. Peacock. Pvt. Peacock is at an Ohio camp awaiting demobilization.

Eda and Rosa Bufton returned to Kenosha Sunday after spending the past two week with their parents in Wilmot.

Second Lieutenant Roland Hegeman arrived from Camp Hancock, Ga., the latter part of the week, where he was demobilized.

Floyd Hanneman returned to Whitewater Saturday, and Fred Hanneman left the same day to resume teaching at Marshfield.

Pvt. Otto Stensel sent two beautifully carved shrapnel shells, from the battlefields of France, to his parents here recently.

The funeral of Little Bernie Weinke was held Saturday afternoon, with interment at Salem Mound. Rev. S. Jedele officiated.

Letters have been received from Pvt. Otto Stensel and Pvt. Carl Gauger. Both are well and happy and anxiously awaiting to return home.

A number of Mrs. Laura Holtdorff's friends surprised her Friday night. A merry evening was spent at cards and a delicious lunch was served.

Wm. Morgan underwent a serious operation on his face at the Passavant hospital in Chicago last week, from which he is recovering nicely.

At the annual meeting of the Ev. Lutheran Friedens congregation, Fred Schwartz and Frank Schwartz were reelected as trustees for the next three years.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Cole spent Sunday with Mrs. J. F. Thompson. Miss Elizabeth returned home with her parents after having spent the past week with Mrs. Thompson.

Following the two weeks vacation Miss Roeker returned Sunday from her home at Ironwood, Mich., Miss Faber from Marshfield. Miss Zepp came in from Edgar Monday and Miss Healy from Waterford.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Boulden have received word that their son, Lieut. Earl J. Boulden was in a base hospital in France from September 22 to Nov. 22 with influenza and pneumonia, followed by a serious throat affection. Pvt. Edward Boulden is awaiting orders to return home.

The Sun and Flowers.

In flowers of the common nasturtium the low sun of the early morning developed yellow coloring matter, the middle sun brought out the reds and the midday sun stimulated the violets, blues and purples, according to observations by Col. R. E. Rawson, in a report to the Royal Microscopical society.

TUNIC IS TO BE GIVEN A TRYOUT

France Flings Magnificent Warlike Garment Upon Happy World.

COLORS TO REIGN SUPREME

Models Made of Glistening Coat-of-Mail and Metallic Cloths, and Others of Crepe de Chine or Chiffon.

New York.—Some historians may know when the tunic started its career as a fundamental fashion in the clothing of the human race, but no one has stated the exact date with an attempt at accuracy, according to a prominent fashion authority.

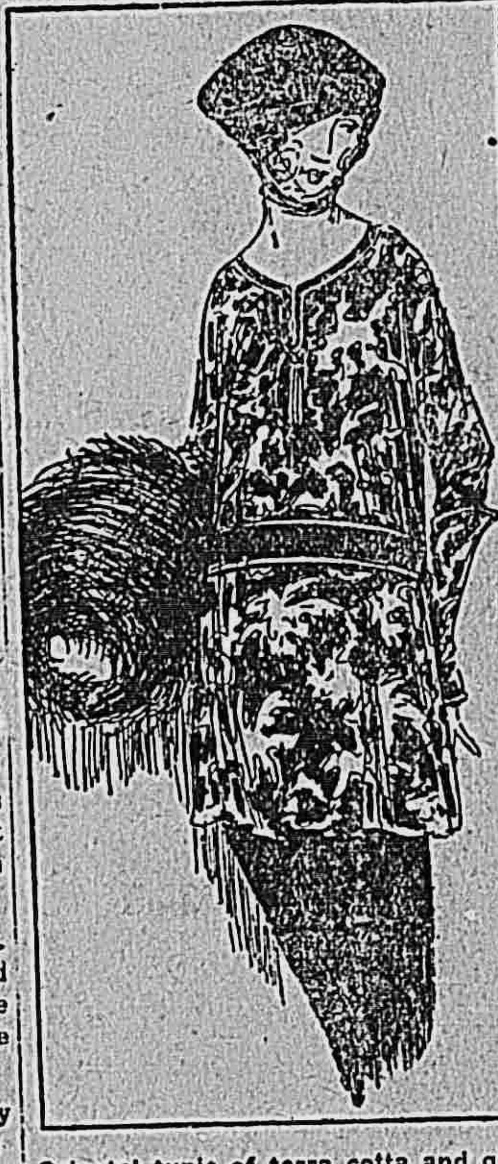
There are many who believe that it was the first garment worn by Adam and Eve, when they realized that clothing was to be a necessity to their species. The tunic really followed the mantle, and from Elijah to William I of England is a long, long spell in history, but we know that the former wore a mantle and the latter a tunic. Julius Caesar occupied a place in the sun between these two, but he wore a toga. Beau Brummel brought in coats and George IV, picturesque as he was in his costumery, blazed the path for the ugliest clothes that the men on this planet have ever worn.

The tunic was a masculine fashion, as most garments are that women think are their own. The critics of this generation fall upon women and smite them hard for their fripperies and frivolities, the whims and caprices of their clothing, and yet these critics are men who do not seem to realize that all the centuries of progress of the male part of the human race were given over to caprice and brilliancy in apparel, as well as to defeat and victory in arms.

War and the Primitive Tunic.

No doubt the clash of arms in France brought back to the minds of the designers the long centuries of warfare that had preceded the peace since 1870. The tunic was the fundamental part of the British warrior's costume, and the cuirass—that glittering breastplate of steel and highly polished metal—was the symbol of all fighters. So France introduced the tunic of that other and primitive warfare which she thought had gone forever, and suddenly found one August morning that it had come to her with all the cruelty of the early centuries.

She did her best to enforce this tunic into the fashions of other countries, but with small measure of success until late this autumn. After steady persistence, a trick she has in the making of all her forms of art the least of which is fashion, she found that America had suddenly awakened to the comfort and beauty of this garment.



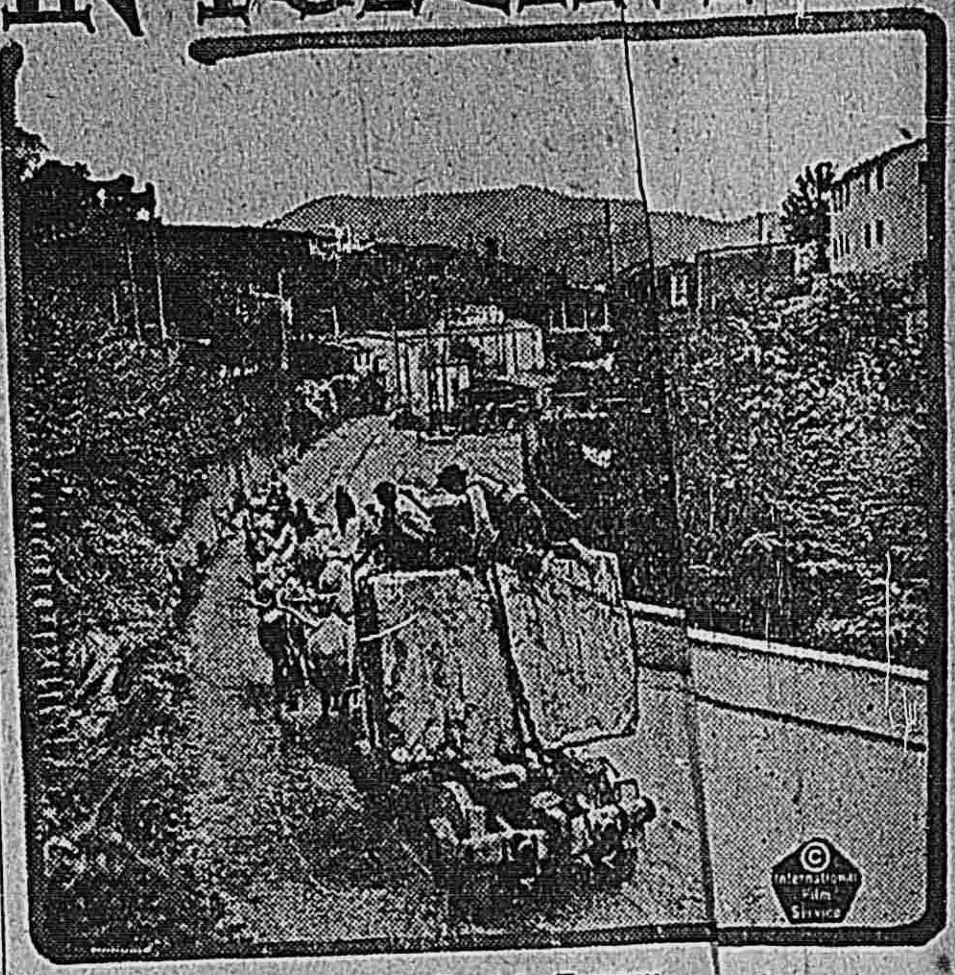
Oriental tunic of terra cotta and gold brocade, with narrow girdle at hips of terra cotta, tied in the back. The long, outstanding cuffs are at the top of fashion.

It is difficult to persuade American women to go without shirtwaists. They borrowed the idea of a wash shirt from man, as they have borrowed all their fashions, and they felt, and rightly so, that there is an element of cleanliness in putting next to the skin throughout the day hours a garment that can go to the tub. The tunic does not go to the tub, and the only way to keep it entirely fresh is to wear it over a long-sleeved muslin lining, which many women do.

Practical and Ornate Blouses.

The tunic and the outside blouse are one and the same thing. You may call it a cuirass, or a blouse with a peplum, or a Chinese sacque, or whatever name suits your fancy. The elemental fact is that the fashionable blouse of today hangs from shoulders to hips. It may be girdled; it may not. Its sleeves

VINTAGE TIME IN TUSCANY



A Road in Tuscany.

IT WAS the vintage time, and I tried to forget that half of Christendom was plunged in a great war. Leaving the fighting line, I wandered about in the lovely freedom of the hill country of Tuscany, past villas which are surmised rather than seen through the long vistas of grave, still cypresses and around smiling, silvergreen olive slopes from whose summits beckon dignified palace fortresses of the Medicis or sterner and more aged ivy-decked towers, writes a Tuscany correspondent of the New York Evening Post. Finally, I reached the road of my morning's quest and stopped where a high wall, after many turns and twists, suddenly opened to a vision of green terraces. It was the gate to the podere upon which Tonino and his forebears have labored for the last century and a half—the family "going to the land," not as serfs but as willing servants of the soil.

Entering the terraced farm, I skirted a stout wall with ivy spreading lovingly over its gray stones; a hedge of winter roses followed me in fragrant companionship all the way to Tonino's farmhouse, a structure poised bravely over a precipitous ledge of rocks.

The house itself might be called an architectural slant of walls, chimneys, stone flags and steps running off and down in all directions till they seem to merge with the vines and the olive tree and the green sod. I lingered a moment, then followed in the wake of a primitive oxcart, painted bright red, on which the empty grape vats rumbled sonorously as the plodding beasts dragged their draft over the stony road.

Harvesting the Grape Crop.

It was a pagan—almost bacchanalian—picture, as those huge cattle, white and big-horned, moved slowly and processionally down the way, flanked by grape vines in endless, festive wreaths and festoons strung from tree to tree.

At the lower terrace a host of neighbors was busily at work cutting the dew-moist grapes, dropping the luscious bunches into picturesque baskets lying all about. The sun played in glad, shifting shadows in and out of the vines and olive trees, while the damp soil, drinking in the solar warmth, exuded a moisture heavily odorous with the abounding vitality of Mother Earth.

The harvesters included many women, some territorial soldiers on leave and a few children. No one, old or young, gave signs of fatigue; the labor was pursued slowly and easily, not at all as a struggle in overcoming time, or resistance. It was this seeming slowness of the laborers in Italy which often gives to the outsider, especially to the nervous and strenuous American observer, the impression of a wastage of time in the accomplishment of things. This apparent slowness, however, is rather a wise restraint and distribution of effort, coupled with traditional skill or special hardiness, which bring about results by deftness as well as by mere expenditure of force.

So, at this harvesting, all of that crowded, terraced acreage had been shorn of its grapes by sundown, and all the fruit carried away to the wine press.

Supper for Tonino's Laborers.

At nine in the evening we gathered at Tonino's house for the harvest supper, to which, by immemorial custom, everyone who has labored in the vineyards must be invited. We entered by the kitchen door, near which hung a little oil lamp patterned after those of the Etruscans; at the long table in the main room of this casa colonica sat three generations of harvesters—24 men, women and children.

A warm, soothing, "natural" odor of oxen and stable came thinly and not unpleasantly into the feast chamber, which had that dignity of proportion and fine simplicity of lines which speaks of Tuscan taste, even in these humble quarters. A light hung from the center of the ceiling threw a rather dim illumination over the festive board, but amply sufficient for us to see all the good things which awaited our impending attack. First soup was served from huge bowls into deep, capacious dishes came a rich and satisfying frit o, and then large platters, burd with pasta redolent with an savored sauce. There was pl honest wine to wash down th slashes of war bread served enerously to all of us.

No Bitter War Talk.

After the ple siness of eating was over the m d talking about the war. It wa ple, rather objective discuss out bitterness or hatred, of ng unpleasant which had to b but all must wish that it sho nded and laid aside as soon a . Then the conversation wa n in the more direct and pers lities of the year's corps, and mise for the coming seasons by one the little child oser to their mothe bent rela solic drow irres then sleep

W ed homeward, the little oil the door had flickered out, but moonlight was bathing the in a soft, mystical indistin away the domes and tow once rose skyward like bols of hopes and darings, faith.

I sat in contemplation, moonlight wax stronger making more real def ture of peace on earth, spr drously before me, till m wandered away to anothe scene, far removed among sterne no less peace loving mountains, vest scene of battle wherein me those with whom I had ga grapes today were the protagonists.

We have been told of the thrill of gallant assault and the stirring em tions of a brave defense, but what the harvest after the decisive fight is over and one walks over the fiel plowed by the merciless artillery a harrowed by the struggles and the su ferings of men. What of the fruits of battle, not alone of the dead a the wounded we have been told often, but of all the other and in scribably sad things which and the heart of the harvest gath

Amidst Scenes of Desolation.

Look! A once flourishing town, with not a single one of houses unscathed, and most of horribly rent asunde debris of what had privacy and the sanc hearths. In the pa these shells of homes streets of the town, c sitting or crouching, equipment, waiting fo ceed to the front tr battle has just been

Let us walk to the reached through a smoking resinously which the bursting sh The road is wholly range of the enemy thousands of men crossed it in order to rades in the trench can see what the h here! There are fra nel and unexploded foot of the line; by projectiles still pa heads we can reconst fire of some hours ag by us with that h rotatory sound whic Coming, Coming, Ba

Dog Had Some

The Hon. John W our ambassador in sion to Mr. Page yer.

Mr. Davis tel small boy who big St. Berna fare. "Where that dog, m passerby. " —where he breathless

ing of the denied years
His love was the strongest | him to the General's room.